POLICE REPORT

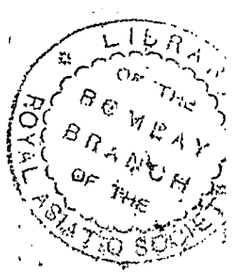
OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1909.



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From

MICHAEL KENNEDY, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

J. H. DuBOULAY, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police;
Poona, 22nd August 1910.

Sir,

Submission of the Report.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1909, together with the statements noted below:—

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

The material for writing the Report was not complete till the 9th July 1910 on which date the Commissioner's Review on the Sind Report was received.

Charge.

2. I was Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. Mr. F. M. Gadney was my Assistant up to 14th September 1909; for the remainder of the year Mr. F. C. Griffith. The Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the Ranges and Sind were as under:—

In the Northern Range, Mr. W. L. B. Souter (for some 3 months) and Mr. Digby Davies; in the Southern Range, Mr. L. H. Spence; and in Sind, Mr. H. M. Gibbs (for 10 months) and Mr. R. MacTier.

Crime—(Cognizable and Non-Cognizable).

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 115,518 as against 109,498 in 1908—a net increase of 6,020 cases. On the Presidency Railways only has there been any diminution; in all the territorial divisions there has been a rise which is most marked in the Northern Division. Out of the 115,518 cases reported, 67,332 were under the Indian Penal Code and 48,186 under Class VI, as compared with 64,553 and 41,945 respectively in 1908.

Statement A—Part I.

Police Cognizable Cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the Police or taken up *suo motu* was, under "All Classes," 34,526 as against 33,646 in the previous year. Of these, 31,609 cases were under the Indian Penal Code and 2,917 under Class VI as against 30,757 and 2,889 respectively in 1908.

The distribution of reported crime under the Indian Penal Code during the past three years is demonstrated in the subjoined table:—

	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Railways.
1909 ...	5,365	8,549	4,937	10,713	2,045
1908 ...	4,973	9,314	4,720	9,850	1,900
1907 ...	4,494	7,897	4,578	8,453	1,416

Reported crime under Class VI shows a slight rise of 28 cases only.

The following tabular statements supply interesting information and comparisons between the figures relating to reported cognizable crime as a whole and the more serious forms of offences dealt with by the Police in particular :—

Reported cognizable crime of all kinds.

1905—34,084; *1906*—33,022; *1907*—29,617; *1908*—33,646; *1909*—34,526.

More Serious Offences.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
(1) Murder and attempts at murder and culpable homicide	500	520	514	599	614
(2) Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	267	231	222	237	206
(3) Robbery	678	694	662	669	687
(4) Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence	5,889	5,952	5,900	7,146	7,455
(5) Cattle thefts	4,172	3,983	3,409	3,154	3,477
(6) Ordinary thefts	11,237	11,218	9,542	11,839	11,669

Cases during 1909 in the above table are divided between the Divisions and Railways in the Presidency as under :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division	139	25	95	1,383	147	1,914
Central Division	154	76	284	2,004	308	3,529
Southern Division	137	79	160	1,343	129	1,754
Sind	175	20	132	2,633	2,893	2,760
Presidency Railways... ...	9	6	16	92	...	1,712

As the figures in this paragraph include false and mistaken complaints as well as true, comments based thereon in respect to the rise and fall in crime during 1909 would only be misleading, so criticism is reserved till the statistics relating to true cases are dealt with lower down.

Police cases for disposal.

5. Including cases pending from the previous year, complaints for disposal totalled 39,618 as against 38,619 in the year 1908. The Police refused investigation (section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code) in respect to 1,066 complaints, so the balance—38,552 cases—remained for investigation. 36,539 of the 39,618 cases for disposal were Indian Penal Code cases, while 3,079 fell under Class VI. There were thus a rise of 1,007 cases under the Indian Penal Code, a drop of 8 under Class VI and a net increase of 999 cases.

Comparing the figures relating to Indian Penal Code cases alone with those for the preceding year, an increase is noticeable throughout the Presidency except in the Central Division and is most marked in Sind which contributes no less than 983 cases to the general rise.

It has been explained above that the Police refused to investigate 1,066 mistaken, trivial and manifestly untrue complaints in the exercise of the discretion allowed them by section 157 (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Similar figures for the two preceding years are *1908*—566 cases; *1907*—299 cases.

There is nothing in the District or Divisional reports to indicate that the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 5542, dated the 1st October 1909, have been otherwise than judiciously worked, and having given careful attention to the subject during my tours of

inspection, I have no hesitation in stating that they have been of great assistance to the subordinate Police. Time and energy formerly expended on infructuous investigations have been saved for more important duties, clerical work has been reduced and the public has been spared the inconvenience of attending investigations which were either uncalled for or could not possibly have led to any useful conclusions. There is, moreover, reason to believe that the freer use of the section which has been brought about by the guidance investigating officers have received in the matter of exercising their discretion to refuse investigation, has resulted in the *registration* and proper disposal of a number of petty and mistaken complaints which but for the introduction of the rules would, under the old practice, have been burked.

The ratio of investigations refused to cases for disposal is as follows:—for *1909*—2·6, for *1908*—1·4.

Police cases struck off.

6. Cases struck off during the year under notice numbered 11,632 as against 11,196 in 1908; 11,267 were under the Indian Penal Code and 365 under Class VI as against 10,823 and 373 respectively in the preceding year. Sind yields the largest number of cases (3,708); the Central Division contributes 3,524; the Southern and Northern Divisions 2,057 and 1,870 respectively; and Railways 473. Contrasted with figures of the previous year, Sind and the Northern Division show a rise of 626 and 186 cases respectively. Elsewhere there is a decline more or less marked.

Actually and proportionately, more complaints have been struck off this year than last, but the rise in both cases is small and the fluctuations are normal. The percentages of complaints struck off as false or mistaken to complaints for disposal are, since the year 1906, as under:—

32·84 in *1906*; 30·37 in *1907*; 28·99 in *1908*; and 29·3 in *1909*.

As bearing on the opinion expressed in the last portion of paragraph 8 of my Annual Report on the Crime Returns for 1908, I would mention that although undoubtedly improvement has taken place in the working of the system of classification of cases since it was introduced in the year 1888, some of the District Reports this year show that many complaints are still being incorrectly classified and that more care and discrimination in this respect will have to be observed before the statistics of true crime and false and mistaken complaints can be regarded as entirely reliable.

Maliciously false cases.

7. Maliciously false cases totalled 1,418 in the year under report showing an increase, due to some extent to the rise in the complaints for disposal, of 160 cases over the previous year. Of the 1,418 cases, the Northern Division accounts for 166, the Central Division 399, the Southern Division 198, Sind 644 (not 582 as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in his report states) and Presidency Railways 11. This year again there has been an appreciable increment of 175 cases in Sind.

Maliciously false complaints are most rife in Sind where the proportion to cases for disposal stands at 4·9 (against 3·8 in 1908) as compared with 2·3 in the Northern Division, 3·7 in the Central Division, 3·3 in the Southern Division and ·4 on Railways, the percentage for the entire Presidency being 3·58 as against 3·25 in 1908 and 3·11 in 1907.

In 367 cases in the Presidency proper sanction was accorded to prosecute those who had made false complaints as against 385 similar prosecutions in 1908. In 280 of the 367 cases, prosecutions were launched during the year, but in 97 only were convictions obtained. In Sind, only 71 sanctions to prosecute were accorded in 644 cases and but 16 cases ended in conviction.

As the District Magistrate, Poona, remarks—

> "Co-operation between the Magistrates and Police in the attempt to deal with the evil of false complaints is extremely desirable, but the direction in which it is required is not clear."

8. The number of cases in which the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made use of have advanced from 96 in 1906, 117 in 1907 and 115 in 1908 to 156 in the year under report. The improvement is marked and is probably due to the expression of opinion contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 4855, dated the 26th August 1909, and to the fact that the Police have orders to remind Courts of the existence of this useful section of the law in every case classed after trial as not true and not maliciously false. This year again it is Sind with 74 cases which heads the list.

Application of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks that—

"In Sholápur the continued efforts of the District Magistrate to ensure the use of powers given by the law for the discouragement of vexatious proceedings bore good fruit; the results in the other districts are unsatisfactory, judging by the figures. Except, however, for some remarks of a general nature by the District Magistrate, Poona, there is no explanation of the apparent neglect of the section by subordinate magistrates. I propose to investigate the point in respect of two of the worst districts, namely, Sátára and West Khándesh, by drawing the District Magistrates' attention to the latest orders as contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 4855 of the 26th August 1909 and requiring them to report the number of cases proved to be vexatious after trial and the reasons why no penalties were imposed on the complainants in such cases."

The District Magistrate, Dhárwár, expresses the opinion that—

"Section 250 is a disheartening one to a Magistrate. Though it is so seldom used as often as not deterrent orders are reversed on appeal."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks that it is but rarely that section 250 can be used by Magistrates in cases sent up by the Police.

In the cases in which the provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code were made use of, compensation aggregating Rs. 3,155 was awarded to the aggrieved parties against Rs. 2,726 in the previous year.

In Sind the section is not being made use of appreciably in districts other than Hyderabad, and several of the District Magistrates are drawing the attention of their magistracy to the matter.

Though noticeably more complaints, which turned out to be frivolous and vexatious after trial, have been dealt with this year under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, the number is far too small if it is accepted that the classification, in the large number of complaints classed after trial as not true and not maliciously false, is correct.

9. Eliminating cases "struck off" and those "pending" at the close of the year, real cognizable crime under "all classes" amounted to 23,069 cases as against 22,517 in 1908: 20,589 of these were classed under the Indian Penal Code and 2,480 under Class VI, as compared with 19,965 and 2,552 in the previous year. There was thus a net rise of 552 cases of true crime dealt with by the Police in the year under report as compared with an increment of 3,933 in the previous year. The Northern and Southern Divisions and Sind all contribute to the increase, while in the Central Division and on the Presidency Railways there was a decline. The increase in crime is distributed over all classes except Class VI and is most marked under Class III (serious offences against person and property)—297 cases—and Class V. (minor offences against property)—203 cases.

True Police cognizable cases.

A detailed examination of the figures indicates that true murders numbered 286 as against 275 in the previous year, Sind contributing the largest number (97), the Sukkur District being chiefly responsible for the increase. In the Central Division there is a satisfactory drop of 17 murders. The rise in the Northern Division is shared mostly by Kaira and Thána, though Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and Broach are all bad in this respect; in the Central Division matters were not so bad in 1909 as in the previous year. In the Southern Division murders have advanced from 70 to 72, the Dhárwár District where the number rose from 20 in 1908 to 36 in 1909 being entirely responsible. There were 3 true murders on the Presidency Railways against nil in 1908.

True dacoities—146 against 186 in 1908—have been everywhere markedly less numerous during the year under report. The Central Division and Southern Division contributed 62 and 54 against 70 and 60 respectively in the previous year. In Sind the number dropped from 26 to 12.

True robberies were also less frequent in 1909, the numbers having declined from 359 in 1908 to 332 in the year under report and improvement is most marked in the Central Division. Sind returns 22 more and the Presidency Railways 6. In the Northern Division the increase in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts is described by the Commissioner, Northern Division, as "very disquieting." In the Sind districts, Karáchi and Lárkána are the districts where robbery was most rife.

Real burglaries rose from 5,687 in 1908 to 6,107, showing an increase of 420 cases. In Sind and the Southern Division the increase is 318 and 178 respectively. In the Central Division only is there a drop of 114 cases.

Next in importance come true thefts which have been somewhat more frequent, the figures being 10,108 against 9,959 in 1908. Except in the Central Division where there were 139 fewer cases, there has been an increase, more or less marked, everywhere. Cases of receiving stolen property have remained practically stationary, *i. e.*, 489 against 451 in 1908. The fluctuation is however on the right side.

In regard to the more serious forms of crime dealt with above, the following remarks are recorded by the Commissioners :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"Probably life is nowhere held so cheap as in Kaira, perhaps, because of late years so many murder cases have remained undetected. Special measures for the repression of crime in this district may become necessary before long."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, in commenting on the very large number of murders in the Dhárwár District, quotes the Dhárwár Police Superintendent's remarks as below :—

"If I may be allowed to hazard an opinion, it is that of late years in so few cases has the extreme penalty of the law been exacted, that where faction disputes exist—and this may be taken as a *sine qua non* in practically all villages throughout the Dhárwár District—educated as well as less well-informed inhabitants of towns and villages do not hesitate to take the life of a troublesome relative or neighbour, feeling more or less sure that, if caught, their own life will not be required of them. On this point Mr. Hudson, the District Magistrate of Dhárwár, states : 'If memory serves, only one capital sentence has been passed in Dhárwár in the last 4 years less a few months.' Mr. Phillips' explanation may not be far out."

Further on, the Commissioner adds :—

"Serious crime in the three upcountry districts is very heavy as compared with that in the three coast districts. . . . . Dhárwár, as usual, is the most criminal district and claims about half the serious crime in the Division."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"It is satisfactory to note that dacoities have been practically stamped out in the Lárkána District, the number of true cases for disposal in 1909 being 4 as compared with 20 in the previous year."

The rise in true crime under the Indian Penal Code shows an increase in the Northern Division everywhere except in Thána, where the falling off was to some extent counterbalanced by a large increase of offences under special laws—principally the Abkári Act. In the Bándra and Kurla Petas and the táluka of Sálsette house-breakings and thefts have again gone up due, it is said, to the inability, and I might add the inadequacy, of the police force to cope with this class of crime.

In the Central Division the decrease is general, but is somewhat marked in the East Khándesh, Násik and Sholápur Districts, and is ascribed to a more favourable season and to better supervision over bad characters.

In the Southern Division all districts except Belgaum contribute to the rise which is put down principally—

"To more faithful registration of cases in which investigation was refused under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and to a slight increase of criminality in the

southern tálukas of Bijápur District where famine conditions prevailed for a time and in the Kolába District where the appearance of outside criminal gangs is said to be responsible for a number of house-breaking and theft cases in the tálukas of Panvel and Mahád."

The increase under Class VI occurred chiefly in the Dhárwár District where greater energy on the part of the Excise staff is said to be the cause.

In Sind, all except the Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier Districts added their quota to the rise, Sukkur being the largest contributor. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Inspector-General for Sind that crime is now "being more freely reported and systematically registered". The marked decrease in crime in the city of Karáchi was due to the strengthening of the local force and the improved system of night patrolling: another factor in the improvement here and in the district is said to be "absence of distress such as was caused by the floods of 1908".

Undetected Police cases.

10. On a slightly larger volume of true crime, 10,448 true cases under "All Classes" remained undetected during the year under review as compared with 10,029 in 1908.

The following table gives, in round figures, the ratios of undetected crime to true cases disposed of for the year 1909 and the three preceding years:—

Year.	Presidency Proper.				Sind.	Remarks.
	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Railways.		
1906	25	38	38	36	49	It was not till 1908 that the Sind Railways were transferred to Sind from the Punjab.
1907	26	39	41	31	52	
1908	36	42	39	41	53	
1909	35	42	33	49	57	

The same percentages, again in round figures, for Sind as a whole for the same years compare with those for the Presidency Proper as under:—

Year.	Sind.	Presidency Proper.
1906	49	33
1907	52	37
1908	53	40
1909	57	39

Amalgamating the figures for Sind with those for the Presidency Proper, the proportion of undetected cases on the true crime disposed of in the entire Presidency during each of the past 4 years, is as follows:—

1906—38; *1907*—41; *1908*—44; *1909*—45.

Thus it will be seen that it is due to the appreciably lower standard of detective efficiency among the Sind Police that the ratio for the Presidency as a whole is pulled down and that though during 1909 the Police in the Presidency excluding Sind have been able to show slightly better results than in 1908, the inclusion of the Sind figures has more than neutralized the slight improvement which has taken place outside the Province.

In respect to Sind and Indian Penal Code cases only, the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of is, during the year under report, in districts 59 per cent. and on railways 77 per cent. (in round figures); the same proportions for the previous year are 57 per cent. and 59.

Judged by the last 4 years' figures for the Presidency Proper the standard of efficiency is, as is apparently the case in Sind, worst on the Railways and best on the whole in the Northern Division, though the Southern Division has beaten it this year and has the lowest record of undetected cases, namely 33 per cent.

Next to the Railways the Central Division shows the worst results.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"It is to be regretted that the standard of efficiency is very low, but, as pointed out last year, no improvement is to be anticipated until the police force has been re-organized. The percentage of failure is again lowest in the Sukkur District, it is highest in the Sind Railway District, in which the localization of crime, especially thefts, presents peculiar difficulties."

And in connection with the all-important question of undetected crime, the District Magistrate, Bijápur, very aptly observes :—

"In no part of the Presidency as far as my experience goes, do the police get any reasonable amount of assistance from the public, and in this district the attitude of the public is not merely apathetic but actively obstructive. Moreover, in many cases especially those of theft and house-breaking or house-trespass, detection is peculiarly difficult."

Descending to details and in regard to the more important forms of crime, the statistics show that it is in the detection of burglaries, dacoities and thefts that the Police have been most unsuccessful this year, though slight improvement as compared with 1908 is noticeable in regard to the detection of the two former. In dealing with robberies the results are poor and show a very marked falling off this year. In homicides and attempts they are good, the figures indicating but slight variations from last year's.

The results are on the whole disappointing but in the Presidency Proper matters are by no means so bad as at first sight they appear from the combined figures for the Presidency as a whole and undoubtedly improvement has set in.

It is in the successful detection of burglaries and thefts that the police are particularly backward, especially so in Sind, and I think that perhaps this is, in a great measure, due in the Presidency Proper, and perhaps too in Sind, to the police working along time-honoured grooves and not being sufficiently alive to the activities of upcountry expert and professional criminals who, in innocent disguises and aided by the spread of communications and the confiding nature of the people, exploit the districts and railways of the presidency in more or less large gangs. As a rule the subordinate police know all about local criminals and bad characters but are wholly ignorant of depredators from beyond, how to identify them and recognise their methods of committing crime. I am, therefore, asking Superintendents to give this matter their careful attention, suggesting lines along which to work in order to checkmate the upcountry professional.

Pending Police cases.

11. With a rise of 999 cognizable cases for disposal, the total number of cases either under investigation by the police or with magistrates at the close of the year, has but slightly increased, the excess over the previous year's figures, which were low, for the Presidency, under all classes, being 20 cases only.

Many of the pending cases were under disposal, being tried and awaiting final orders, by magistrates; in most of those with the police the complaints were received during the closing days of the year and the investigations could not therefore be completed.

The proportion of cases pending to cases for disposal stands as under :—

12·2 in 1909 against 12·4 in 1908, 13·8 in 1907, and 10·2 in 1906.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Dealing next with the results obtained by the police before the courts, out of 11,555 true cases disposed of by trial, 10,351 ended in conviction, giving a ratio of 89·5 as against 89·8 in the year 1908. The figures do not, however, include cases "struck off"—classed not true and not maliciously false—after trial. The high percentage (91 for Southern Division) of convictions is, in the opinion of the Commissioner, Southern Division, probably due to many of the cases ending in acquittal or discharge being "struck off".

Under Indian Penal Code the proportion of convictions was 87·5 as against 87·7 in the previous year and excellent results have been obtained

under all classes and in all forms of crime, serious and otherwise. Under Class VI the results leave practically no room for improvement, the proportion being 97·3 of convictions as against 97·5 in 1908. But owing to the fact that cases of undetected crime have been proportionately more numerous during the year under review, the ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, under "all classes," has further dropped to 44·8 from 47·5 in 1908.

Out of 286 true murders, convictions were obtained in 73 per cent. against 68 per cent. in 1908. Among territorial divisions, the Central Division again yields the highest ratio of convictions and the Southern Division shows marked improvement, the percentage having advanced from 41 in 1908 to 66·6 in 1909.

Sixty-six per cent. of the true dacoity cases sent to trial ended in conviction during 1909 against 73·6 per cent. in 1908, so dacoity prosecutions have not gone so well for the police as in 1908; in the Northern Division only has there been an improvement. The two dacoity cases on Railways remained undetected.

Under robberies, 80 per cent. of the cases tried ended in conviction as against 85 in the previous year. The Central Division saved the situation with an improved ratio of 92·8 under this head as against 80·8 in 1908. On the Presidency Railways five out of six tried, ended in conviction.

Of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking there were altogether 6,107 true cases; but of these only 1,422 were brought to trial, convictions being secured in 1,261 cases, giving a percentage of 88·6 against 89.

With respect to thefts—cattle and ordinary—the proportion of cases ending in conviction to cases tried is also practically the same, 92 as against 93 in 1908.

447 out of a total of 489 cases of "receiving stolen property" were placed before the courts, convictions being obtained in 412, the percentage of success being 92 as against 95 in the previous year. In dealing with cases of "receiving" the Railway Police have displayed considerably greater activity and secured better results in 1909 than in 1908.

In respect to true Police cases, a very important test of the efficiency, namely, the ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of, stands as under for the year under report contrasted with that for three previous years:—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of	54·13	50·7	47·5	44·8

Exclusive of Sind the proportion for the Presidency Proper stands at 51·2 against 52·9 in 1908, 55·9 in 1907 and 59·6 in 1906.

The circumstances therefore still, as pointed out in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 72, dated the 7th January 1910, call for vigilance and close personal attention by supervising officers, to details in respect to the detective work of the police and the preparation of cases. The deterioration indicated by the ratios given above in respect to undetected cognizable true crime and cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of is at first sight disquieting, but it is apparent rather than real; it is accounted for almost entirely by a drop in the proportions of cases "struck off," in other words to more correct classification, and in cases pending at the close of the year. Fewer true but undetected cases are now being "struck off" and side by side with this, investigations are being carried through with greater promptitude, fewer cases which are hopeless of detection being left at the end of the year to burden next year's returns as undetected crime. The fact, too, that during the last two years investigating officers have to a greater extent

refused to investigate trivial, exaggerated or untrue complaints, has somewhat increased the proportion of undetected crime, all cases "refused" under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, being, though not investigated, regarded as true for statistical purposes. 99 per cent. of the cases refused, if investigated, would have been struck off during the year as false or mistaken; as it is, they are returned as cases of true crime not detected.

Sessions Cases.

13. The results before Sessions Courts were on the whole satisfactory, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried remaining practically stationary, *viz.* 73.

Altogether 836 cases were committed and 718 were tried, convictions being obtained in 524.

Infanticide.

14. In accordance with Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907, the following information is furnished regarding infanticide :—

Twenty-one cases of infanticide were reported during the year, 7 from the Central Division and 14 from the Southern Division. Of the former, Poona and Sátára return 3 each and Sholápur 1. Two of the 7 cases ended in conviction, 1 in discharge, the rest were pending. Of the 14 cases reported by the Southern Division, in 8 the mothers committed suicide by drowning themselves with their children to avoid disgrace. In another the mother, driven to despair over a domestic quarrel, jumped into a well with her child in order to commit suicide. The woman was rescued but the child died. The former was prosecuted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. In the other 5 cases, illegitimate children were killed by their mothers to conceal disgrace. In 3 cases, the accused were tried, 1 was sentenced to transportation for life, another was discharged and the third case was pending. In the remaining 2 cases the accused were not brought to trial owing to want of evidence.

Offences under special and local laws.

15. Offences dealt with by the Police under special and local laws have slightly advanced from 2,669 to 2,830 cases. The rise is most marked in the Northern Division and Sind; on the Presidency Railways there has been a large fall of 230 cases. 2,273 of the 2830 offences were brought to trial and 2,218 ended in conviction as against 2,166 and 2,120 in 1908. The ratio of cases convicted to cases tried was 97·5 as against 97·8 in the preceding year.

During the year under report, with the approval of Government conveyed in Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department Nos. 3744, dated the 3rd July 1909, and 5199, dated the 5th September 1909, rules to ensure co-operation between the Police and the Excise Departments in cases of smuggling and other offences against the Excise laws were brought into operation.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

16. The total number of true cases disposed of by magistrates without the intervention of the Police, during the year under report, was 8,373 as against 7,276 in 1908; of these 3,505 ended in conviction, the percentage of cases convicted to tried being 42 against 41 in 1908. There was a rise throughout except on Railways. The rise is most marked in the Northern Division.

Writing in regard to the results obtained in his division, the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

> "The percentages of conviction not only show no improvement over those of the previous year but are on the contrary slightly lower. This result is, as remarked last year, due to some extent to the failure on the part of the magistrates to examine complaints before issuing process."

Statement A—Part II.

Persons in police cases.

17. With nearly 1,000 more cases to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* during the year of report has dropped from 27,467 to 27,441. Persons released without being brought to trial totalled 618, very nearly the same in number and proportion (2·2) as in the previous year. Persons for disposal,

including those pending disposal at the commencement of the year, numbered 30,982 as against 30,715 in 1908. Of these the number actually placed on trial was 26,124 against 26,141 and 15,414 were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal was 84·3 as against 85·1 and of persons convicted to tried stood at 59 against 59·5. Slight improvement is noticeable in all the territorial divisions of the Presidency Proper, but some deterioration is apparent in Sind and on Presidency Railways.

The percentage of persons convicted to tried under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency works out to 55·2 which is almost the same as in the preceding year; under Class VI it has dropped from 86·1 to 82·5. During the year under review 702 persons were tried for murders and cognate offences against 908 in the previous year, and 47·4 as against 41·4 of these were convicted. In the Northern Division the percentage has dropped appreciably from 65·5 to 48·3. Elsewhere there is improvement. The number of persons tried for dacoities was 486 as against 473 in 1908 and the ratio of convictions has declined from 53 to 43·4. In the Central Division the fall is very marked, the percentage of conviction being 36·6 against 71 in the preceding year. In the Southern Division the results have been better.

453 persons as compared with 533 in 1908 were tried for robberies, the ratio of convictions to tried being 50·5 in 1909 against 47·4 in 1908. The highest ratio 63·3 per cent. is returned by the Northern Division, but in the Central Division only has there been any improvement; elsewhere the variation from last year's standard is slight.

For 'burglaries' 3,069 persons were tried and 2,032 or 66·2 per cent. convicted as against 3,042 and 2,021 or 66·4 per cent. in the preceding year. The fluctuations are small throughout except on Railways where 80 per cent. of the individuals tried against 50 per cent. in 1908 were convicted.

8,493 persons against 9,113 were tried for thefts and 69·3 per cent. against 70·2 were convicted. No striking variations are noticeable anywhere.

Altogether 946 persons were sent up to courts for receiving stolen property as against 848 in 1908, convictions being secured in 576 or 60·9 per cent. against 63·2.

In the Presidency Proper the results everywhere are good, ranging between 75·1 in the Central Division and 69·5 in the Northern Division. The ratio in Sind is low, 36·6.

1,349 persons were committed to the Sessions Courts in the Presidency Proper and on Railways. Of these, 59 per cent. were convicted against 62 per cent. in 1908.

In respect to persons convicted in all cognizable cases, the Commissioner in Sind remarks that the 45 per cent. convictions to tried as compared with 50 per cent. in 1908 indicates a low standard of efficiency.

The proportion of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial is always a reliable test of police efficiency, for there is no room for inaccuracy due to "classification", "striking off" and the like in the disposal of persons as there is in the disposal of cases.

Judged by this test, the police in the Presidency as a whole have done fairly well during 1909, the proportion of convictions to tried being 59 per cent. Eliminating the figures for Sind, the same percentage is 64·6. The ratios for the preceding three years stood as under :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.
The Presidency including Sind ...	61·1	59·3	59·5
The Presidency Proper ..	65·2	62·4	63·

Statement B—Part I.

Non-cognizable crime.

18. As compared with last year, non-cognizable reported crime has further increased from 68,576 to 72,619 cases. The rise runs through the returns of all the territorial divisions but is most marked in the Central Division.

The total number of cases for disposal was 76,315 as against 72,526 in the previous year: of these 26,622 or 34·8 per cent. ended in conviction. Of the cases for disposal 21,996 alone, as against 20,963, were under the head "voluntarily causing hurt".

Commenting on the rise of non-cognizable crime, the Commissioner, Southern Division, states:—

> "Of the cases under the Indian Penal Code full one-third (2,075) belong to the Kolába District. This is curious in the light of the fact that Dhárwár only reports 692 cases. On examining the figures for the Kolába District, it appears that the majority (1,761) of the 2,075 cases were under sections 323 and 504 and were generally compounded. If the magistrates dismissed such cases on carefully examining the complainant instead of issuing process, much unnecessary annoyance to accused persons would be averted and the lodging of false or trivial complaints would be discouraged."

Statement B—Part II.

Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. Persons who appeared before Courts in connection with non-cognizable cases numbered 133,222 as against 125,098 in 1908. Of these 70,546 were tried and 46·3 per cent. as against 52 in the previous year convicted. 8,783 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, as against 6,349, nearly half the number (4,072) being returned by the Northern Division; 6,060 persons remained under trial at the close of the year as against 5,163 in 1908.

Statement C.

Property stolen and recovered.

20. In cognizable cases property valued at Rs. 13,75,692 was stolen during the year as compared with Rs. 17,00,287 in the previous year, showing a net decrease of Rs. 3,24,595. Everywhere except in Sind, where there is a rise of Rs. 68,646, less property has been stolen. In the Northern Division the value of property stolen has dropped from Rs. 5,10,631 in 1908 to Rs. 2,17,215. The value of property restored for the entire Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,16,660, yielding a percentage of 30·2 as against 45 in the previous year.

In the Northern Division, though the ratio of recoveries dropped from 68 to 33·15 during the year of report, it is the best in the Presidency. Next in order of merit come the Southern Division, Sind, the Presidency Railways, and last of all the Central Division. In all the territorial Divisions, except Sind, there is marked deterioration in the results obtained and nowhere are the latter, in my opinion, creditable.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks:—

> "The result is poor and no amount of explanation can make it anything else. Taken district by district and judging solely by figures, the results are best in Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals and worst in Kaira."

The Commissioner, Central Division, says:—

> "There was a decrease (in the amount stolen) in every district of the Division, except East Khándesh, where the total was swollen by the value of property (nearly Rs. 31,000) alleged to have been carried away in a single house-breaking case . . . . . The marked deterioration in East Khándesh is accounted for by the failure of the Police to detect the criminals in the case referred to above, but it is to be noted that the District Magistrate doubts whether the case is a genuine one. As regards the Poona District, it is believed that much of the property, which could not be traced, was carried away by a gang of criminals in Poona City which has been broken up since the close of the year."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, does not consider the results of the year under this head as satisfactory.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"It is satisfactory to note that greater success than in 1908 was attained in the recovery of stolen property."

The improvement in 1908 in regard to the recovery of stolen property has not been maintained in 1909 but, as explained in my annual report for the former year, the figure of recoveries was inflated by 2 heavy cases in Ahmedabad and 1 in Bijápur. The police have not been so fortunate this year with their heavy cases and the result is a drop in the ratio of recoveries to the former low level. The figures for previous years are :—

	Presidency including Sind.	Presidency. Proper only.
1906	36·63	38·6
1907	30·6	28·6
1908	45·	50·2
1909	30·2	30·5

Preventive action.

Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code cases and cases under Regulation XII of 1827.

21. Altogether 4,239 bad characters were proceeded against under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, during the year under report as against 4,417 in the previous year, and nearly 66 per cent. of these were called on to furnish security as against 63 per cent. in 1908. 1,366 furnished security, 206 were released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827 and 1,219 went to jail in default. The number of persons proceeded against is smaller this year, but the results show that the quality of work done has improved.

The crime statistics from the year 1905 to 1909 inclusive furnish proof of the fact that crime fluctuates according as the police make more or less vigorous use of the provisions of the preventive sections of the law against bad characters.

The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect to action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.	Total number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division ... 1908 ...	1,176	787	530	40	217	66·9
Northern Division ... 1909 ...	1,040	930	677	52	201	89·4
Central Division ... 1908 ...	915	665	206	61	398	72·6
Central Division ... 1909 ...	778	547	229	32	286	70·3
Southern Division ... 1908 ...	556	373	123	130	120	67·
Southern Division ... 1909 ...	851	467	183	119	165	54·8
Sind ... 1908 ...	1,590	782	227	9	546	49·1
Sind ... 1909 ...	1,429	746	268	3	475	52·2
Presidency Railways. 1908 ...	180	164	10	7	147	91·1
Presidency Railways. 1909 ...	141	101	9	...	92	71·6
For the Presidency ... 1908 ...	4,417	2,271	1,096	247	1,428	62·7
For the Presidency ... 1909 ...	4,239	2,791	1,366	206	1,219	65·8

The Commissioner, Southern Division, says the Police were more active in his Division during the year under report and he considers the results on the whole satisfactory.

The Deputy Inspector-General in Sind says :—

"In Karáchi special efforts were made to rid the town of some of the more notorious bad characters, and with successful results, so that it is hoped that during the current year there may be a further fall in the number of house-breaking and theft and simple 'theft' cases."

Habitual offenders.

22. Among 15,414 persons convicted during the year under report, 2,478 were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,070 were classed as Habitual Offenders, against 1,031 for 1908.

The Criminal Investigation Department.

23. The Criminal Investigation Department, which includes the Finger Print Bureau, is under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty acted as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation during the whole of the year: his Personal Assistants were Mr. Griffith for nearly 7 months and Messrs. E. P. White and Stanley during the remainder of the year.

Mr. J. A Guider continued as Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year, directing and controlling with his accustomed thoroughness and skill the Criminal Investigation staff in the many difficult and important cases they dealt with.

When the year opened, the staff consisted of 8 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 15 Head Constables, 20 Constables, and during the year a permanent addition of 3 Sub-Inspectors was made for duties of a special nature under the authority of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 490, dated the 23rd January 1909.

Twice it became necessary to temporarily augment the Criminal Investigation Branch staff, once in March when a District Superintendent of Police, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Head Constables, 3 Constables and 1 Clerk were added under the authority of Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department Nos. 1798 and 2873, dated the 25th March and the 18th May 1909, respectively; the second time in November when 1 Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors and 3 Head Constables were added, formal sanction to this accession being accorded in Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department Nos. 6030, 6514 and 506, dated the 27th October 1909, 22nd November 1909, and 26th January 1910, respectively.

Some reductions in the temporary additions above referred to took place during the year, with the result that at its close the staff stood as under :—

Permanent.	*Temporary.*
8 Inspectors.	1 District Superintendent of Police.
13 Sub-Inspectors.	1 Deputy Superintendent of Police.
15 Head Constables.	2 Inspectors.
20 Constables.	1 Sub-Inspector.
	1 Head Constable.
	2 Constables.
	1 Clerk.

The Criminal Investigation Department was engaged in many very difficult and lengthy investigations, prosecutions and enquiries either initiated on information received direct or undertaken by request in aid of the local police in various parts of the Presidency, and on other important and miscellaneous duties.

It was also employed in co-operation with the police of other Provinces in the prevention of the spread of serious crime, investigations into crime having

ramifications over several jurisdictions, in pursuit of criminals, and, generally, in the maintenance of peace and order.

Special attention was also paid to the important work of marking down and dealing with professional foreign criminals, 34 of whom were arrested and 31 convicted, and members of the local criminal classes and in the detection of counterfeit coining.

The work has been onerous and much of it very responsible and exacting, but under Mr. Guider's close personal and untiring supervision and able direction and the Deputy Inspector-General's general control, a large measure of success has been secured.

The personnel of the staff has worked zealously and loyally, and deserves the public confidence which, I believe, it enjoys. Without entering into great detail, the records of the department show that during the year 141 investigations and enquiries in complicated cases were undertaken, the most important of former being—

1. The murder, for the sake of her ornaments, of an old Teli woman in Ghorpuri, near Poona, by a sowár of the 26th Light Cavalry assisted by two other persons. The investigation commenced during 1908, was continued in the year under review when 3 accused were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

2. A series of undetected thefts by "Bhamptas" in the Sholápur, Sátára and Poona Districts during the years 1906, 1907 and 1908. Property valued at Rs. 5,953, stolen in several cases, was recovered, it having changed hands several times after it was stolen. All the Bhamptas were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

3. A Railway gang case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, in which 12 very expert professional criminals, some of them being ex-convicts, were brought to justice after a successful career of crime on the Railways in the Presidency and no doubt on others beyond. The case ended after the close of the year and after a very lengthy trial in the conviction of all the accused who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 10 years and upwards.

4. A burglary case at Bhusáwal, in East Khándesh, involving the loss of nearly Rs. 32,000. The case is still under investigation.

5. The brutal murder of a Patel of Umeta in the Kaira District. The case was investigated by the local police but remained a mystery till the middle of 1909 when the Criminal Investigation Branch was called in. The investigation proved successful and since the close of the year 3 accused have been sentenced to death and 3 to transportation for life.

6. The Bomb outrage during His Excellency the Viceroy's tour in November 1909 at Ahmedabad.

7. The assassination of Mr. Jackson, I. C. S., the Collector and District Magistrate of Násik.

8. An offshoot of the above, the Násik Conspiracy case, the investigation into which was barely commenced before the close of the year; and

9. A cunning attempt by two persons in the Sátára District to falsely implicate another in a case under the Explosives Act. The plot was unmasked, the culprits being sentenced for giving false information.

Finger Print Bureau.

24. The staff employed in the Bureau consisted of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, five Head Constables, one Clerk and two Constables of the Poona District as orderlies.

At the beginning of 1909 there were on record 85,404 slips and during the year 7,851 new slips were received for record, making a total of 93,255. Of these, 218 slips were destroyed owing to deaths amongst convicts and ex-convicts, leaving 93,037 slips on record at the close of the year 1909 as compared with 85,404 at the close of 1908. The number of new slips received exceeded the previous year's receipts by 2,127.

Of the 7,851 impression slips received for record, 22 were those of ex-convicts as compared with 125 in the year 1908. These figures show a continued decline due, no doubt, to the fact that many ex-convicts have been lost sight of since 1898 or have died. There are still 5,853 ex-convicts whose finger impressions are required for record: it is not likely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 7,829 new slips received for record, 378 were from the City of Bombay, 6,805 from the Districts and Railways of this Presidency, 126 from Sind; the remainder came from other Presidencies, Native States, &c. During the year 1908, 262 slips were received for record from Native States as against 261 in 1909.

During the year under report 628 slips were sent for record and 5,245 for trace to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, and the Bureaux of other Presidencies.

There has been an increase in the number of slips received for trace, the number in 1909 being 14,115 as against 14,106 in the year 1908. 2,463 slips were received for identification from other Presidencies, Provinces and Hyderabad Deccan, 402 from Native States and 219 from Káthiáwár, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

In 1,682 cases, including 127 from other Provinces and 71 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 1,602 in the previous year. There is thus an increase of 80 successful cases over the last year's figures. In 737 cases previous convictions were proved but enhanced punishment was awarded in 677 cases only as against 648 in 1908. In 193 the accused received lighter punishments as against 215 in the previous year, and in 37 cases the same punishment as previously awarded, the number in 1908 being 52. In all these cases the attention of the District Magistrate concerned was drawn to the apparent inadequacy of the punishments awarded.

In 405 cases, as compared with 429 in 1908, the accused were identified locally by Chief Operators, without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number 400 were traced before conviction, and 5 after the accused had been convicted and admitted into jail.

The following table summarises progress in the work of the Bureau:—

Year.	Number of cards or slips received for record.	Number of cards or slips received for trace.	Number of cases traced.	Remarks.
1905	5,994	11,509	963	
1906	7,582	12,650	1,058	
1907	4,848	11,016	1,148	
1908	5,724	14,106	1,602	
1909	7,851	14,115	1,682	

In 25 cases during 1909, 7 officers of the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in Magistrates' and Superior Courts. The total number of days these officers were away from Head-quarters while so engaged, was 73. The cases resulted as under:—

Seventeen ended in conviction, 4 were discharged and in two cases plaintiffs' claims were awarded by the Civil Court. Two cases were pending at the end of the year under report. The 21 criminal cases were tried at the following places:—1 in Ahmedabad, 1 in Panch Maháls, 1 in Thána, 1 in East Khándesh, 1 in West Khándesh, 2 in Násik, 3 in Poona, 4 in Sátára, 1 in Sholápur, 2 in Belgaum, 1 in Bijápur, 3 in Dhárwár.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Finger Print Bureau at Karáchi during the year under report was 2,633 as against 2,683 in the year 1908. The grand total of slips recorded in the Bureau is 29,453. Four hundred and nine subsequent conviction slips were received and entered during 1909 as compared with 512 in 1908. The number of slips received for search was 3,669 as against 3,839 in 1908. Of these, 1,001 were traced as against 985 in the preceding year.

During the year 26 officers were instructed in the system of taking finger impressions and 1 officer was trained as an expert. Three hundred and fifty-seven

slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau at Simla for record. During the year under report officers in the Finger Print Bureau were summoned to give expert evidence in the Courts of various Magistrates in the Province in 17 cases and were absent 20 days: 16 cases ended in conviction and one remained pending at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous work done by the Police.

25. In addition to the work connected with the prevention and detection of crime, accounted for in the accompanying statements, many duties of a miscellaneous nature devolve on the police of which the statements contain no record. All districts have not supplied the necessary information in their reports to enable me to make a complete record of these miscellaneous duties. However, so far as information can be culled from district and divisional reports, the following figures will perhaps prove of interest. The Police served 315,044 summonses and warrants, assisted in extinguishing 1,043 fires and destroyed 74,158 stray and ownerless dogs. On the Presidency Railways 679 accidents were enquired into and 574 missing goods cases, of which only 179 turned out to be thefts, were investigated. Further the Police enquired into hundreds of non-cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, petty offences under the Cantonment and Police Acts, suicides, accidents and suspicious deaths, licensed and supervised public conveyances everywhere in the mofussil and, in addition to all this, had to escort a large number of prisoners and lakhs of treasure about the Presidency and even beyond.

Criminal classes and influx of suspicious foreigners.

26. The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"There was no noticeable influx of criminal classes in any of the districts in the Division. In Ahmedabad, the Pathans continued to frequent the city and its suburbs, but their movements were strictly watched by the Police. Chharas in the Ahmedabad District, and a gang of Sansis in the Panch Mahâls, made their appearance, but they were dealt with by the Police under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Twenty-five suspicious foreigners were arrested in Kaira, of whom 14 were convicted, 9 discharged, and 2 awaiting trial at the close of the year. In Broach, Bhils and Talavias were closely watched especially during the cotton season."

The Commissioner, Central Division, has offered no remarks on the subject, but from the district reports it appears that the local criminal classes were kept under surveillance as usual. Ahmednagar was visited by some Chapparbands and Phansipardhis, Nandurbár in West Khandesh by a few cattle-lifters. In Sátára a gang of Ghantichors and one of Bhats was brought to book and, in Sholápur some Telangi Dhangars were accounted for before they had time to do more harm than commit a couple of burglaries. Bhamptas were conspicuously absent in 1909 for the big Pandharpur fair.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"Gangs of professional criminals were suspected of being responsible for a number of serious offences, including dacoities, in the year under report. Of the arrests made, the most important is that of the notorious Pamlor gang of 29 persons from Mysore territory who were responsible for several dacoities in the Dhárwár District and were arrested by the Dhárwár Police and 25 of them were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The attempt being made on a considerable scale in Bijápur to turn the professional criminal into a useful citizen is one which Government and the public will no doubt watch with interest. The experiment is one worth trying even if success is by no means certain.

"Towards the end of the year a large gang of Turks from Bosnia arrived in the Belgaum District *viâ* Goa and, after a few days' stay, broke up into two gangs and went South. They were believed to be peaceful merchants. A gang of 26 Iránis from Nizam's territory passed through the Bijápur District during the year. They are reported to have done no harm."

The report for Sind makes mention of the fact that—

"A few gangs of Wághris and Kutchras troubled the Hyderabad District by their depredations, but were soon broken up. A gang of Punjabis was also proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in Thar and Párkar.

* * * * * * *

"In the Sukkur District the Jagiranis, Turts and Shars of Sukkur District have been giving trouble in the district especially on the Railway where thefts are committed from running goods trains. A large number of Hurs (1,585) were released in the Thar and Párkar District, so that there now remain only 4 settlements with 821 therein."

The scheme—to be continued for 18 months more—now in progress under Mr. Starte's directions in the Bijápur District for settling the criminal classes is fraught with great possibilities from a police point of view, and all police officers will hail with satisfaction the Bill to amend the law relating to the registration, surveillance and control of criminal tribes which is now on the anvil and will, when passed, enable the police to exercise some effective control over these troublesome people.

Personal Investigation of Serious Crimes.

27. Out of a total of 1,103 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 628 were visited by gazetted officers; the reasons assigned for not visiting the scenes of a larger number are mostly those which have been specified in paragraph 28 of the Administration Report for 1908, an additional reason assigned by the Commissioner, Southern Division, being the Viceregal visit which accounted for inability to visit the scenes of 5 offences.

In Sind, the Northern Division and Southern Division, the scenes of a large number of serious offences remained unvisited, *viz.*, 158, 104 and 100 out of 261, 237 and 242, respectively.

None of the Divisional Commissioners have expressed any opinion whether the reasons advanced for not visiting the scenes of serious crimes by local officers were adequate or not.

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The Commissioner notices with regret that the percentage of serious crimes left unvisited by Superintendents shows a considerable increase over that in the preceding year. The point engages special attention in the scrutiny of weekly diaries, and, as observed by the Deputy Inspector-General, it is seldom that omission to perform this duty is not satisfactorily explained. . . . . It is satisfactory to find Superintendents making freer and more confident use of their deputies in this as in other branches of work; but it is not for a moment to be suggested that a Deputy Superintendent's visit to a serious crime is equivalent to a visit by the Superintendent himself."

The Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, observes with reference to Superintendents not visiting the scenes of serious crime on the ground that the cases are complete :—

"The fact that a case is reported complete is not, I consider, sufficient reason for not visiting a scene of crime specially if a proof depends on a confession which is often retracted. . . . . ."

That officer further remarks :—

"Of the Assistant Superintendents, Mr. Hoyes visited 13 out of 16 serious crimes that occurred in his charge, which is satisfactory, but 1 out of 7 against the name of Mr. O'Brien is obviously insufficient."

The Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range, observes :—

"The only district that shows a poor return is Sátára."

My own observations of the work of personal supervision of investigations by Superintendents and their Assistants point to the conclusion that generally not enough is attempted in this direction. There are exceptions of course, but too frequently officers appear to think that their responsibility begins and ends with a formal visit to, and a more or less brief stay at, the scene of a serious offence. In view of the increasing need of capable criminal investigators, I should like to see officers laying themselves out more to specialize, so to speak, in this most important part of their duties.

The officers who were most active in the matter of visiting the scenes of serious offences are Mr. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Biddle, District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Curry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Jenkins, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Moore, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The territorial reports are silent as to whether any and if so, how many, cases were investigated during the year in the manner laid down in Rule 4 on pages 322 and 323 of the Police Manual. But I have called for information on this point with the following results:—

Messrs. Holland and Stewart, Assistant Superintendents of Police, fully complied with the orders referred to above. For the rest, all but the seven officers named below, *viz.*:—

Mr. Hoyes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, with 5 cases;
Mr. G. A. Shillidy, while Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thána, with 2 cases;
Mr. Curry, while Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khándesh, with 3 cases;
Mr. Harker, while Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khándesh, with 1 case;
Mr. D. Healy, while Assistant Superintendent of Police of Ahmednagar, with 1 case;
Mr. Shirgaoker, Deputy Superintendent of Police, 2 cases;
Mr. F. L. Clifford, West Khándesh, 1 case;
Mr. Zal Kabraji, while Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, 1 case;

appear to have entirely disregarded the provisions of the Manual Rule on the subject in spite of the fact that the attention of Superintendents was specially drawn in March 1909 to the subject and those who had Assistants were asked to see that the rule is observed.

Statement D.

Strength of the Police.

28. The sanctioned strength of the entire Police Force of the Presidency inclusive of Railways and Sind stood at 23,997 officers and men. The increase of 1,199 units as compared with the previous year's strength is mainly due to the addition of 1,154 constables sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 5709, dated the 30th October 1908—923 for the Presidency Proper and 231 for Sind. During the year under report 3 Assistant Superintendents of Police, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1 Inspector and 46 Sub-Inspectors were added to the higher grades of the police towards completion of the scheme of reorganization.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions including chowkidárs on the railways (so far as I can gather from the Divisional and Railway Police Superintendents' reports) aggregating 532 officers and men were entertained during the year under review for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of the villagers, to maintain order at the Sinvhast fair and for other extra duties.

Cost of Police.

29. The cost of the police has advanced from Rs. 54,98,381 in 1908 to Rs. 62,04,879 in the year under report. The increase is mainly due to the further introduction of measures of reorganization in Sind and in the Presidency Proper, the augmentation of the force and an all-round rise in the pay of lower grades of police (Foot and Mounted) in the Presidency Proper, as well as to the increased establishment sanctioned for the Criminal Investigation Branch. Sind alone has contributed to the rise by Rs. 2,26,313.

The proportion of Police to area and population.

30. One policeman to every 5·76 square miles and 1·77 railway miles as against 6·07 and 1·65 respectively is the proportion of police to area, and in respect to population 1 policeman for every 742 persons against 780 in 1908.

Proportion of Cognizable Crime investigated to the Police Force.

31. The proportion of cognizable crime investigated to police is for the entire Presidency 1 policeman to 1·46 crimes during the year under review as against 1·51 in 1908. For the reasons given in paragraph 32 of my Annual Report on the Police returns for 1908 the percentages given in this paragraph are misleading. Moreover, they are further vitiated by reason of the fact that pending cases (column 10 of Statement A—Part I) which include cases partially investigated by the police and those entirely investigated but awaiting orders by magistrates, are not taken into account.

Inspection of Police Stations and Outposts.

32. There were 417 police stations and 1,156 outposts in the entire Presidency as against 410 and 1,178 in the previous year. Besides these, there were 127 subposts, which it is intended to abolish on reorganization, on the Presidency Railways.

Of the 387 police stations and 1,063 outposts in the Presidency and Sind districts, 347 stations and 837 outposts were visited and inspected by District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of Police, 40 stations and 226 outposts remaining uninspected. More inspection work was accomplished in 1909 than in the previous year.

The reports of the Commissioners in Sind and the Northern Division make no reference to the subject of inspection work; the Commissioner, Central Division, remarks:—

> "A considerable number of outposts remained uninspected in East Khándesh owing to the necessity of visiting the scenes of serious crimes in rapid succession during a part of the year, in Násik, owing to the state of the district and in Poona owing to work at Head-quarters in connection with the reorganization scheme and other engagements."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

> "Two stations—one in Bijápur and one in Dhárwár—and 40 outposts—13 in Bijápur, 2 in Belgaum, 19 in Dhárwár and 6 in Kolába—remained unvisited. The reasons stated by the District Superintendents of Police, Bijápur and Dhárwár, for not being able to do the whole inspection is that there was extra work in connection with serious crime which increased during the year and in connection with the Viceregal visit."

The Acting Deputy Inspector-General for Sind considers that on the whole all the officers have done their best to visit and inspect their stations and outposts during the year under review.

On the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, 6 stations out of 14, 27 outposts out of 56, and 56 subposts out of 87, remained uninspected. On the B. B. & C. I., 4 police stations and 55 outposts and subposts were not inspected. The quantity of the inspection work done was, as explained in my reviews on the Railway Reports, altogether inadequate and, I am afraid, lacking in thoroughness.

In addition to the ordinary inspection work done by district officers, the Range and Railway Deputy Inspectors-General of Police made extended tours and inspected several Superintendents' offices, a large number of stations and many outposts in their Ranges. The reasons advanced by the Railway Superintendents in the Presidency Proper for the failure to do more in this direction are not, in my opinion and that of the Deputy Inspector-General for Railways, satisfactory, and special steps have therefore been taken to watch the progress of the inspection work and effect an improvement.

The value of an inspection, whether of a station or outpost, depends greatly on the way it is carried out, whether it is just sufficient to comply with rules or original and intelligent. The best results may be looked for from a well ordered and thorough inspection of a station with its outposts as a whole, rather than of a station or an outpost here and there, because the records of the station have an important relation to those of an outpost and *vice versâ*. And much may be learned if the inspecting officer devotes attention to items outside the strict letter of the rules; for instance, the estimation in which the police and individual officers are held by the public and whether crime is being reported or hushed up, are matters which would perhaps repay investigation; and quiet enquiry while in the neighbourhood among the public and persons concerned in cases that have been disposed of as undetected or struck off, about local bad characters, factions and the work of the village police, would also assist the inspecting officer to decide whether the police are working satisfactorily or not with a view to the adoption of such measures for the improvement of the administration as may be called for.

Statement E.

Armament.

33. There was no change in the armament of the force during the year of review: the proposal to arm all Sub-Inspectors with revolvers in lieu of S. B. Muskets referred to in paragraph 34 of the previous year's report was still under consideration at the close of the year.

Punishments.

34. With an increase of nearly 1,200 units in the police force the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially rose from 2,480 in 1908 to 3,094 in the year under report. Thus 13·3 of the force were punished as against 11·2 in 1908 and the rise is due entirely to the large number of young constables in the service. Of the total number of officers and men punished (3,094), 2,912 were for departmental and 182 for judicial offences as compared with 2,334 and 146 respectively in the preceding year. Of the judicial punishments (182), the largest number (69) is returned by Sind, the smallest (18) by the Southern Division. The number of officers judicially punished remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 3. Ninety-five judicial punishments as against 60 in 1908 were inflicted under the Police Act, 5 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, against the same number in the previous year; 77 under other offences against 80 and 5 appear in columns 16 and 17 of Statement E as against 1 in the preceding year. There were 226 dismissals as against 190 in 1908. Dhárwár and the B. B. & C. I. Railway return each the largest number of dismissals—21 against 7 and 31 respectively. On the G. I. P. Railway 20 men were dismissed against 14 in the preceding year.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, commenting on the high percentage of punishments in the Dhárwár District as compared with Bijápur and Belgaum, remarks:—

> "The difference . . . . . cannot be adequately explained by any supposition of a difference in the conduct of the police forces of the respective districts. It must be due to difference in the policy in the matter of the District Superintendent of Police."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks:—

> "The number of departmental and judicial punishments shows an increase, pointing unmistakably to the fact that closer supervision was exercised over all the ranks of the subordinate police."

On the B. B. & C. I. Railway, the reason assigned for a large number of punishments is the inability of the head constable police station officers to maintain discipline: the remedy is the substitution of Sub-Inspectors in charge of stations for head constables, a measure of reform which has already been proposed.

Rewards.

35. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money numbered 6,392 as against 5,180 in 1908. Thirty-seven, as compared with 13 in 1908, rewards were by promotion. The increase in the latter form of rewards is due to the fact that in the latter half of the year the incremental system of pay gave place to the graded system.

The sum disbursed during the year under review in rewards to the police was Rs. 21,090 as against Rs. 13,115 in 1908.

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes:—

> "It is satisfactory to note that concurrently with a decline in the number of men punished, there was an increase in the number of those rewarded for good work."

And the Commissioner in Sind considers that meritorious services rendered were more freely recognized.

During the year under review His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh instituted and created a new medal designated and styled "The King's Police Medal": it was awarded to the following officers of the force in this Presidency in recognition of meritorious services in the police:—

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, who, since the close of the year, has been admitted to the Order of the Indian Empire as a "Companion."

Mr. J. A. Guider, Special Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation.

Mr. M. P. Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent.

Inspector Ráo Bahádur Rama Pandu of Poona.

Inspector Y. M. Karnik of Násik.

Education.

36. Out of a total force of 842 officers and 22,425 men, 813 officers and 11,912 men can read and write as against 771 and 11,122 in the previous year. The proportion of educated officers and men to the total actual force has slightly advanced from 54 to 54·7 per cent. Thus on an appreciably larger force the standard of education has been more than maintained. Sind shows a very low proportion of educated men as compared with other territorial divisions in the Presidency. In this connection the Commissioner in Sind remarks that "the standard of literacy is at present very low, *viz.*, 29 per cent."

In the Southern Division, as the Commissioner points out,—

"By districts the percentage of literates among men varied in the year under report from 50·4 in Bijápur to 88 in Ratnágiri."

Vacancies and recruiting.

37. On a total force numerically stronger by some 1,200 units, there were 638 vacancies at the end of the year under report—42 fewer than at the close of 1908, the proportion to sanctioned strength standing at 2·6 against 2·9 in 1908, 3·2 in 1907 and 3·7 in 1906. Exclusive of Sind figures, the same ratios work out at 1·98, 2·08, 3·3 and 3·8 respectively. Thus the situation in respect to recruiting was decidedly easier at the end of the year and I have no hesitation in stating that the material coming forward was appreciably better.

In the Sind Districts, the Northern Division, and on Sind and Presidency Railways, vacancies were fewer by 39, 20 and 89 respectively; in the Central and Southern Divisions the number was larger than at the close of 1908 by 86 and 23 respectively.

There were 3,122 enlistments during the year under report as against 2,314 in 1908. Of these 3,105 were constables as against 2,261 in the preceding year.

On the subject of vacancies and recruiting, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"The revival of the old grades of Jamadar, and the increase of rupee one in the initial pay of constables in all branches, have had a wholesome effect on recruiting, and have considerably lessened the difficulty hitherto experienced in getting better men. As a result the forces in Ahmedabad and Surat were maintained up to the full sanctioned strength. Owing to the improved conditions of service, the discontent which was previously apparent, will, it is hoped, gradually cease."

The same officer quotes the Thána District Magistrate's remarks with regard to recruiting in his district, where it has always been extremely difficult to get men, as follows:—

"Recruiting has been much more brisk this year, but has failed to keep pace with the increase in the sanctioned strength."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes:—

"Some difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits is reported from West Khándesh, Poona and Sholápur. . . . The labouring classes in all three districts when they are not tempted to migrate to Bombay, find employment in the local factories more congenial and remunerative than service in the police. It may be hoped, however, that the improvement in pay and prospects ensured by the orders published in Government Resolution No. 3952 of the 13th July 1909, will eventually stimulate recruitment."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes:—

"There is generally no difficulty in getting recruits but the quality of the men available is said to be inferior in the matter of physique and education."

The Commissioner in Sind says :—

"As the result of the recent orders regarding the pay and allowances of policemen the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits will, if they are put into force without delay, be considerably lessened, though the existing difficulties in the way of securing recruits with a knowledge of Sindhi will probably remain."

Resignations.

38. There was a small increase (69) in the number of resignations over the previous year's total, the proportion being 4·5 resignations to the actual strength against 4·4 in 1908, 5·2 in 1907 and 4·6 in 1906. The ratios for the Presidency Proper only for these years stand as under :—

In 1906—3·8 ; in 1907—4·1 ; in 1908—3·2; and 1909—3·2.

Resignations were most frequent in Sind and the Northern Division and least numerous in the Southern Division.

In spite of an increase of nearly 1,200 raw recruits to the force the ratio of resignations is practically stationary, vacancies at the close of the year were fewer, the proportion of educated men was slightly higher, more rewards were earned and the rise in ratio of punishments was small. These are all encouraging and healthy signs showing that the force was more contented, worked better, and the service was more attractive. These improvements were brought about by the redress, during the year under notice, of the grievances and disabilities alluded to in annual reports for the last two years in regard to pay and the system of promotion and prospects.

Health.

39. Conclusions regarding the health of the force can be based only on the figures relating to admissions and re-admissions into Hospitals and Dispensaries. The returns relating to these are however not, I am afraid, as observed by the Commissioner, Southern Division, reliable. Nor are they alone a safe index of the amount of sickness, for many men prefer, when indisposed or feverish, to go on working or to ask for casual leave rather than to report sick and go to hospitals. But taking the figures in the statement as they are, the health of the force as a whole during the year under review shows some improvement.

In Lárkána in Sind, Sholápur and Kaira, there was apparently the smallest amount of sickness among the police, in Thána and Kolába in the Presidency Proper the most.

The Commissioner in Sind remarks that " the health of the force was better ". On railways in the Presidency Proper the health of the police, though there was some improvement on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, was bad and will continue to be unsatisfactory so long as the men in Bombay have to live, for want of Lines, in insanitary and overcrowded lodgings, in the city, to the detriment of their health, morale and efficiency generally.

Casualties in the police force numbered 285 as against 233 in 1908, giving a percentage on actual strength of 1·22 as against 1·28 in the preceding year. The rise in mortality in the police force of the Hyderabad District has attracted the attention of the Commissioner who is having enquiries made as to the cause. So far as the information can be gathered from the Divisional reports in the Presidency Proper, there were 9 deaths from plague and 9 from cholera. Among the Sind Police, no deaths occurred from either cause.

Inoculation is becoming increasingly popular in the force generally, as its advantages are recognised by the men. In Sátára and Dhárwár where 404 and 457 men respectively were inoculated it apparently caught on during the year. The preventive is not, however, much in favour yet in the districts of the Northern Range. Every thing that is possible is done to reduce sickness due to fever among the men : quinine is distributed liberally at the cost of Government and the surface drainage of lines carefully attended to in order to prevent mosquitoes.

Miscellaneous.

Escapes and Recaptures.

40. Escapes from the custody of district and village police numbered 133 as against 177 in 1908—32 from jails and lockups, 88 from the custody of the district police and 13 from that of the village police. All the 13 escapes from the custody of the village

police occurred in the Presidency Proper. Of the 133 escapes Sind contributed the largest number 41, the Southern Division and Railways the fewest, namely, 23 and 12 respectively.

There were in all 106 recaptures including 12 of the previous year's escapes, as compared with 142 in 1908. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 70·6 as against 78 in the preceding year. One of the recaptures in Sind was the notorious Shadi of the Thar and Párkar District who broke out of the jail at Mirpurkhás and was a constant source of alarm to peaceful inhabitants of the district till he was recaptured.

Inspector-General's Tour.

41. During the year under review I visited all the districts in the Presidency Proper on inspection and other duty and before the close of the year, in consultation with the local officers, prepared reorganization schemes which were submitted to Government for 19 districts. I also visited Karáchi to meet the Commissioner in Sind and consult with him about police matters generally.

Supply.

42. On the purchase of clothing, equipments, etc., for the police of the districts and the railways of the Presidency Proper Rs. 2,16,665 were expended during the year under report against Rs. 1,70,705 in 1908. Some supplies were purchased locally, some from the Supply and Transport Department, but most by contract through my own and Deputy Inspectors-General's offices. Details are as under :—

	Rs.
	9,898 on arms and accoutrements.
	2,03,298 on clothing.
	3,469 on saddlery.
Total ...	2,16,665

A grant of Rs. 3,700 was placed at my disposal by Government as a grant-in-aid to the Mounted Police Funds which are mostly insolvent, Rs. 3,200 for native mounted police remounts and Rs. 500 for the one for the Sergeant of the Poona Mounted Police.

With this grant and from Mounted Police Funds 36 remounts were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 13,169.

The footgear of the Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, West Khándesh and Mahi Kántha Districts was changed with the approval of Government from "gurgabis" to boots, and dark blue putties were sanctioned as an addition to the uniform of the foot police (districts and railways) in the Presidency Proper.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition shops (Supplementary No. II).

43. Shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition are returned at 355 as against 361 in 1908. Of these 293, as against 259 in the preceding year, were inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. More than half the number of shops is in the Central Division; the Northern Division contains the fewest (29). The Southern Division has 94 and Sind 35. There was a large decrease of 17 shops in Sind and of 2 in the Northern Division. An increase of 10 and 3 appears in the Southern and Central Divisions respectively.

16,013 licenses were issued for arms, including firearms, against 14,688 in 1908. The increase in the number of licenses to carry firearms was 907 as against 542 in the preceding year. The orders of Government contained in paragraph 8 of Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 83, dated the 9th January 1907, have again not been observed except by the Commissioner, Central Division.

101 prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act, of which 65 ended in conviction. The fines in these 65 cases aggregated Rs. 1,143. In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad was the only district in which prosecutions were undertaken, the number being 46. In the Central Division there were no prosecutions under this Act. In Sind there were only 8, and in the Southern Division 11.

Prosecuting Staff.

44. There was no change in the strength and constitution of the Prosecuting staff in the districts of the Presidency Proper.

The prosecutions in 2,580 of the more important and difficult cases were conducted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 1,839 ending in convictions. The ratio of convictions to cases conducted is thus 71·3 as against 68 in the previous year. In 5,368 of the less important and simpler cases First Grade Head Constables prosecuted 3,871 or 72·1 per cent. ending in conviction as against 71·9 per cent. in the previous year. On the whole, the volume of prosecuting work done was larger and in quality has improved.

In Sind each district has now been given a Prosecuting Inspector and they have apparently worked well during the year under report.

The railways in the Presidency Proper are still without any prosecuting staff; the want of one is greatly felt but cannot be supplied till orders are passed on the railway police reorganization proposals.

Drill.

45. The Sind Deputy Inspector-General of Police reports that the drill efficiency of the Karáchi armed police is the best in Sind; that of the Hyderabad force has suffered owing to the men being overworked apparently.

In the Presidency Proper the standard of efficiency among the police varies somewhat by districts but on the whole I have had no reason to be dissatisfied with it anywhere. The improvement noticeable last year both in drill and physical training has been maintained and the training continues to be practical. As an encouragement and incentive to physical training the Inter-District Athletic Competition has produced good results and fully justified its institution.

Musketry.

46. There has been an all-round improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed police.

Presidency Proper.

During the year under review 5,577 head constables and constables, as against 5,352 in 1908 out of a total armed force of 6,179, completed the full musketry course: of these 2,326 or 41·70 per cent. qualified as marksmen as against 1,973 or 36·86 per cent. in 1908 and 1,673 or 29·99 per cent. against 30·29 as second class shots. Government annually sanction a grant for Presidency prizes in the shape of money rewards of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 to the most deserving and successful shots and district rewards to the value of Rs. 70 in each district. The former are awarded by the Inspector-General of Police, the latter by the Superintendents. In all 60 Presidency prizes were distributed as under:—

Among the mounted police 5; rifle squads 23; ordinary armed police 32—total 60.

The number of marksmen in the entire force are classified as under:—

Men armed with S. B. M. H. muskets 1,963; men armed with M. H. rifles 307; men armed with M. H. carbines (mounted police) 56—total 2,326.

During 1908 the musketry course of the mounted police was greatly hindered and efficiency suffered owing to the shortage of ammunition due to delay in supply and by the issue of old and defective stock: in the year of report the shooting of the mounted police has again practically everywhere been adversely affected by defective ammunition some of which was no less than 15 years old and practically all of which had deteriorated, some having become even dangerous by keeping. Making all allowance for faulty ammunition there is still considerable room for improvement everywhere in the musketry efficiency of the mounted police as a body; the improvement in the shooting of this arm has not been commensurate with the increased scale of ammunition allowed for practice purposes. On the whole there has been appreciable improvement in the all-round standard of musketry efficiency among the foot police in spite of

the fact that during the year under review the armed strength of the Presidency was added to by men who were still in the recruit stage.

Judging by the best test of efficiency, *viz.*, proportion of marksmen to total armed strength the very small armed police force (24 men) on the M. and S. M. Railway again ranks first as the best shooting force; the Ratnágiri police again comes second and is the premier shooting force among districts. Ahmednagar, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Thána show the most marked deterioration and the police in East and West Khándesh and Ahmedabad are still the worst shooting forces.

In respect to prizes, Panch Maháls secured the first prize and gold badge for mounted police, Belgaum for rifle armed foot police and Dhárwár again for foot police armed with M. H. smooth bores. In regard to prize money won, the first six districts in order of merit are Sátára Rs. 217, Dhárwar Rs. 194, Panch Maháls Rs. 120, Belgaum Rs. 111, Sholápur Rs. 67, East Khándesh Rs. 65.

The steady improvement in drill, physical training and musketry efficiency of the police is creditable to the Superintendents, their Assistants, Deputies and the Head Quarters Sub-Inspectors and is due to the interest these officers evince in these matters and the care bestowed by them on the training of their men.

Sind.

In the province of Sind the Musketry Rules are, it is believed, different to those in the Presidency Proper. The Deputy Inspector-General remarks in respect to the shooting of the men:—

> "In the annual competition shooting with smooth bores, all the prizes were carried off by the armed and mounted police of the Karáchi District. In the competition shooting for the special rifle reserve, 2 prizes out of 3 were won by Karáchi, and the third by Hyderabad—that is to say, Karáchi won all the prizes competed for except one. The number of men who qualified as marksmen has risen from 125 in 1908 to 215 in 1909, of whom more than half belong to Karáchi. . . . . Thar and Párkar is still the last in order; but not only was their ammunition found defective, but for some time it had no capable instructor as the Head Quarters Sub-Inspector died. . . . The shooting of the armed foot police in Karáchi has reached a very high standard of efficiency. . . . . The shooting of the mounted police was not so good."

Condition of Arms and Accoutrements.

47. The arms and accoutrements supplied to the force have been correctly maintained, and, on the whole, in good condition; accoutrements that became unserviceable and time expired were replaced and firearms that required it were rebrowned.

Police Buildings.

48. During the year of report new standard designs for head constables' and constables' quarters received the approval of Government and the grant for renting accommodation for Sub-Inspectors in localities where the want of accommodation is a special hardship was increased. Among important major works which were in progress or started during the year the following may be mentioned:—

Head Quarters Police Lines at Broach, Surat, Thána, Sholápur, Sátára and Kárwár and City Police Lines at Bijápur. Fair progress was made in respect to building accommodation for the police at places where no lines exist and liberal grants were made for relieving the police at Táluka stations and outposts of conservancy charges and for lighting Head Quarters and City Police Lines.

The provision of well ventilated and sufficiently commodious accommodation according to the new standard design in sanitary surroundings is a matter of the utmost importance as affecting the health of the police and is an important factor in popularizing the service and making it attractive to recruits.

The difficulty, however, just now is to get money for the many projects of new construction and conversion that should be undertaken and will be more numerous and urgent as the force is increased under reorganization and more police stations are opened. The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind mentions

certain police projects that were undertaken during the year of report and says "with an increase of numbers everywhere more quarters will be required. In the Karáchi District the existing quarters for officers and men are in bad condition also; and in many places the accommodation is insufficient."

Village Police.

49. In the Presidency Proper the village police rendered assistance to the district police in the detection and investigation of crimes in 380 cases as against the same number in the preceding year. In all 412 persons were rewarded either by money or in other ways. 283 persons were reported for negligence and 251 were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension, warning or reprimand.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes that the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, "is dissatisfied with this class of men in his district", on the other hand, that, in the opinion of the District Superintendent of Police, Broach, "the quality of the work done by the village police was better than in previous year."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks:—

> "It is doubtful if due share of credit was given to the village police for the work done by them. Mr. Daniel states that in the Ratnágiri District the village police were seldom called on to give any substantial help."

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind reports that there are a few táluka and village *pagis* in each district and considers their work was satisfactory in the Hyderabad and Sukkur Districts.

My own opinion is that in the districts of the Presidency Proper the village police though indispensable in many ways and better in some parts of the Presidency than in others are for several reasons unreliable and count for little as an efficient rural police agency. The organization requires to be entirely remodelled to suit present day requirements, the strength being reduced to allow of better remuneration to secure superior material. The task of wholesale reorganization would, however, be an enormous one and it is not easy to see how it is to be accomplished. The best must therefore be made of what we have got and the personnel encouraged by the bestowal of rewards in recognition of good work done.

Concluding Remarks.

50. The most noteworthy and interesting incidents and cases, apart from those mentioned in paragraph 23 above, which the district, railway and divisional reports refer to, were—

(*a*) The Titwala arson case and the murder of the Roman Catholic Vicar of Bassein. Both occurred in the Thána District and both ended in the conviction of the culprits. For the successful investigation of these two difficult cases, Mr. Ingle, the District Superintendent of Police, and his officers deserve great credit.

(*b*) The Insurance fraud cases in East Khándesh in which Deputy Superintendent Mr. Gudi did excellent work. The cases ended in conviction and the effect has been most salutary.

(*c*) A case of murder—practically of Lynch Law—in the Kaira District. The deceased Shanker Jetha, a dangerous character and a terror to the villagers, who had quite recently been acquitted on a charge of murder in the Sessions Court, was done to death by four persons, who were witnesses against him in security proceedings the police had instituted under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

(*d*) The capture, which, however, was effected by the Jath State Police, of Nana Mahasale, a local Robin Hood, and the breaking up of the remainder of his dacoit gang. He and his followers had committed several offences in the Bijápur, Sátára and Sholápur Districts as well as in some of the Native States of the S. M. Country.

The following important reforms in furtherance of the general scheme of police reorganization were introduced in the Presidency Proper during the year of report :—

(1) The minimum pay of all foot constables, armed as well as unarmed, was raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10.

Simultaneously with this, the incremental system of pay was abolished in favour of three grades on Rs. 10, 11 and 12.

(2) The pay of all head constables, armed as well as unarmed, was increased and four grades on pay ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 15 substituted for three grades on Rs. 20, 17½ and 15.

(3) The mounted police was brought under the grade system, two grades among head constables on Rs. 20 and 15 (in the place of one grade on Rs. 15) and three grades among constables on Rs. 10, 11 and 12 (in the place of one grade on Rs. 10) being sanctioned.

(4) The horse allowance of the mounted police was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

(5) Nine hundred and twenty-three constables were added to the force of the Presidency Proper as an instalment towards the general scheme for a reorganized strength.

(6) Three additional police stations were created in the Ahmedabad District and two in Belgaum.

(7) The Central Police Training School was transferred from Bhamburda to Násik.

(8) The Head Quarters Line and Conservancy Funds supported by cuttings from the pay of the men were abolished and Government accepted liability of charges hitherto met from these funds.

(9) The Baroda Cantonment was declared a police station and transferred for administrative purposes from the Kaira to the Panch Mahâls District.

(10) In Sind 231 constables were added to the force as an instalment towards an increased strength when reorganization is complete, and I gather from the Sind report that Government have, since the close of the year, sanctioned "new rates of pay for the armed and mounted police and new (old) grading" for all the police in the province.

Apart from these and other important measures referred to elsewhere in this report —

(11) A General Provident Fund for Government servants was inaugurated by Government Resolution in the Financial Department No. 2546, dated the 1st July 1909, and it is interesting in this connection to note that 40 Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, 115 Sub-Inspectors, 216 Head Constables and 207 Constables have joined the Fund.

(12) Rules for the more efficient working together of the Railway and District Police received the approval of Government, *vide* Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3577, dated the 24th June 1909, and came into force.

(13) Eighty-eight constable checkers on the G. I. P. Railway, who had been abolished under a misunderstanding in 1908, were restored during the latter half of the year.

The revised rates of pay sanctioned for the District Police (head constables and constables) and their grading in certain fixed proportions have, since the close of the year, been extended to the railway police in the Presidency Proper. This concession has removed a very old standing grievance and anomaly, has been received with the utmost gratitude and appreciation by the force and is likely to have an excellent effect.

In respect to the practical training under supervision of all probationary Sub-Inspectors when they leave the school, referred to in the concluding sentence of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 72, dated the 7th January 1910, a working scheme likely to yield satisfactory

results has, since the close of the year, received the approval and sanction of Government (*vide* Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 2397, dated the 26th April 1910) and been brought into operation.

Experience has shown that a one year's course is not sufficient to impart a thorough theoretical training at the Central Police Training School and that probationary Sub-Inspectors, without previous police experience, who pass out of the school are, by reason of the want of practical knowledge and experience, insufficiently equipped for the efficient discharge of duties as Sub-Inspectors and investigating officers. They are therefore timid of responsibility in the matter of investigation and the discharge of other duties, with the result that they shirk work and have to rely on the guidance of subordinates when seniors and superiors are not at hand to advise and direct. The question of prolonging the school course is therefore under consideration; a system for giving a course of practical training before confirmation has been adopted as explained above and time alone will supply the experience which is indispensable to a successful investigator.

The most important and noticeable characteristics of the year's returns as compared with those for the previous year may be summed up, I think, as follows:—

Cognizable crime, reported and true, serious and ordinary, has increased somewhat, especially burglary and cattle thefts; actually and proportionately slightly more real crime has remained undetected and more cases have been struck off; at the same time maliciously false complaints have been more numerous.

On the other hand dacoities and ordinary thefts have been fewer, less property was stolen and relatively not so many cases were pending at the end of the year.

In the detection of crime and the restoration of property stolen, the police have not been quite so successful, the ratio of "recoveries" having appreciably dropped. Fewer bad characters were proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, but with much more satisfactory results.

In dealing with cases and persons, the percentage of convictions has on the whole dropped though very slightly.

Resignations have inappreciably increased owing to the augmentation of the force and consequently the larger number of men in the recruit stage but in proportion to the strength of the force were practically the same; vacancies at the end of the year were fewer, the percentage of literates in the force has slightly risen and the situation as regards recruiting has much improved.

The Inspector-General's Annual Report on the work of the police and the statistical statements accompanying it embrace Sind; the effect of this is to give a presentment of general police efficiency and progress in the Presidency *as a whole* which is certainly appreciably below the standard prevailing in the districts and railways of the Presidency *Proper*. As I know from experience the local conditions in Sind are peculiar, there is a great dearth of good, particularly educated material willing to serve and remain in the force and police work is carried on under more difficult and in some ways disheartening conditions than in the Presidency Proper; nevertheless it seems necessary to explain the position for a proper understanding of the situation; otherwise conclusions less favourable to the police in the Presidency Proper than the circumstances warrant may be drawn from the combined statistics.

For instance, though *true* crime has increased during 1909, the rise in the Presidency Proper, in 19 districts and on 3 railways, is but slight—1,13 cases; the incorporation of the Sind figures, however, from 6 districts and 1 railway, advances the rise by 409 cases.

Again the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of is for the Presidency Proper 39·1 against 40 per cent. in 1908; the inclusion of Sind figures at once raises this percentage for the entire Presidency from 44·5 in the preceding year to 45·3.

In the same way other important tests of progress and police efficiency, in the prevention, detection and disposal of crime in the Presidency Proper, are more or less adversely affected by the figures from Sind, improved working in the former being lost to view in the amalgamated figures for the whole.

But in spite of the fact that with few exceptions here and there the statistical tests for the whole Presidency again show some falling off from last year's standard, the all-round situation in the Presidency Proper is undoubtedly more satisfactory and hopeful, the pendulum, save in regard to the volume of crime and the recovery of stolen property, has begun to swing in the right direction and with the exception of the restoration of stolen property, results mostly creditable to the force have been obtained.

This is chiefly due to the satisfaction and contentment engendered among the rank and file by the action of Government during the latter half of the year in raising the pay of the head constables and constables, mounted and foot, and abolishing the incremental system of promotion in favour of promotion by merit which restored the stimulus to good work in a force that had become dispirited and was rapidly deteriorating on insufficient pay and practically no prospects.

Other minor but nevertheless important measures of reform have been introduced to raise the standard of efficiency all-round, but the most important of all in my opinion—and it came in the nick of time—was the one I have just referred to and the outlook now, so far as the Presidency Proper is concerned (I cannot speak for Sind) may be regarded as encouraging.

Success varies of course with local conditions in the districts and divisions of the Presidency and diversity of opinion is therefore met with in the district and divisional reports as to the standard of efficiency of the police in dealing with crime, but taking a general survey of the work of the police in the Presidency Proper as a whole since 1906, my own opinion is that the service is now more valued and sought after and that the quality of work is improving and will continue to do so, though perhaps slowly, as the reforms introduced since 1906 are better understood and mature and, as the result of practical experience improvement in details is effected.

As explained in my last year's report, the police have been passing through a critical period of reorganization and during a period when a wave of sedition and unrest has swept over the country; but notwithstanding these a great deal of excellent police work has been accomplished and the uniform loyalty of the force is, I venture to submit, a matter for satisfaction.

The Commissioners, in concluding their reviews of the District Reports, make the following general observations:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division:

"The year is marked by an increase in the number of offences, a diminished percentage of convictions in the Sessions Court, a diminished percentage of stolen property recovered, and a distinct increase in the worst forms of serious crime—murder, attempt to murder and highway robbery. There is no reason for the falling off. The season was good and the police of this Division are happily spared—generally speaking—from the labour which has fallen to the police elsewhere, in connection with sedition."

The Commissioner, Central Division:

"The Acting Commissioner has taken charge after the close of the year and has been out of touch with actual police administration for the last 4½ years, during which there have been many changes in the character and composition of the force; consequently his knowledge of details is limited to what he has been able to glean from the reports. The tone of the latter, however, is decidedly hopeful and there would seem to be every reason to believe that the past year has been one of progress and that notwithstanding the heavy strain placed on them by the necessity of repressing sedition, the officers of the force have been successful in coping with ordinary crime and in maintaining the efficiency of the department at a higher level than before."

The Commissioner, Southern Division:

"The record of the year's work shows that there is still room for improvement in the detection of crime. Personally, however, I doubt if the best police in the world would be able to do much better in the conditions which obtain in India; in every European country pretty well every member of the public is willing to give all the help in his power in the detec-

tion of crime and the maintenance of Law and Order. In India a large proportion of the public side with the criminal and the rest are indifferent. The clues obtained by the police from private persons are generally due, not to any sense of public duty on the part of the latter but to the fact of their having some private grudge against the criminal. The share the public take in the matter of police work is generally confined to grumbling at the want of success for which their own supineness is mainly responsible. Substantial improvement in the work of the police may be expected when the average citizen shall become imbued with some sense of public duty."

The Commissioner in Sind :

"The work of the Riverain Police suffered from unavoidably frequent changes of the officer in charge .... The efficiency of the Railway Police continues to be greatly impeded by the presence in the force of men who properly belong to the Punjab Police; but for whom the authorities of that province have not so far managed to provide. The matter is under correspondence, and it is hoped that the necessary arrangements will not be much longer delayed. Vigorous efforts, which promise to be most successful, have been made since the close of the year to cope with the serious evil of thefts from trains, and there is every reason to hope that materially improved conditions will be shown in the next report.

"Except for a period of short leave, the office of Deputy Inspector-General was again held throughout the year by Mr. Gibbs, whose valuable services have been repeatedly acknowledged by the Commissioner, and whose transfer since the close of the year is a great loss to the province. His successor, Mr. MacTier, by whom the report is submitted, has distinguished himself by his efficient superintendence of the Karáchi District, and has made an excellent start with his new duties. Of other officers it is only necessary to say that the prevailing high standard of zealous and loyal devotion to duty has been maintained with a remarkable degree of uniformity."

In the month of November, His Excellency the Viceroy visited Bijápur and travelled practically over the entire length of the railways in the Presidency. The tour threw a great deal of work and responsibility on the police and was marked by the outrage, still, to the mortification of the police, an undetected crime, at Ahmedabad.

The year closed with the cowardly assassination in Násik City of the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Násik, and the discovery in Násik of a grave criminal conspiracy. Thanks to the resources and initiative shown at the time by Mr.—now Ráo Bahádur—M. P. Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and his subsequent valuable assistance during the enquiry, Mr. Guider's detective ability, his skilful and patient investigation and handling of the cases and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Cooke's wholehearted co-operation and help the police were able to detect both cases, the former of which has, since the close of the year, ended in the conviction of all 7 accused by a special Tribunal of the High Court, the latter is still pending.

In connection with the unravelling of these two important and difficult cases, the Criminal Investigation Branch staff and Násik District Police have done splendid work deserving of the highest commendation.

In the annual district report of 1908 for the Násik District, the local officers recorded a very unfavourable opinion regarding the Násik Police, *vide* paragraph 52 (page 27) of my Police Report on the Bombay Presidency for 1908. I am glad to be able to record that the District Magistrate, Násik, commends the Nasik Police for its efficiency in 1909 both in respect of its ordinary duties as well as the special work connected with the Sinvhast Festival and the unrest which culminated in the murder of the late Mr. Jackson.

More cognizable crime, reported as well as true, was returned in 1909 than any of the three preceding years. My observations and enquiries lead me to the conclusion that this may be ascribed to the following causes :—

(*a*) the marked and steady rise in the cost of living,

(*b*) better registration, and freer reporting of offences owing to the creation of more police stations,

(*c*) increased traffic over railways,

(*d*) the Sinvhast fair which lasted for a year and ended in August 1909,

(*e*) the restricted use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code,

(*f*) the withdrawal of the additional police force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in the Kaira District, imposed to keep in check the highly criminal Dharalas who are responsible for a large amount of crime on the B. B. & C. I. Railway from running trains,

(*g*) the depredations of upcountry criminals facilitated by the spread of communications, and

(*h*) the comparative failure of the police to do better detection.

In my last year's report, paragraph 52, it was explained how the personnel of the all-important Sub-Inspector's rank had been affected by reorganization with the result that the district investigating staff was appreciably less efficient by the substitution of many untried young Sub-Inspectors from the school for the old and capable men who had been promoted to higher posts or had been transferred to the Criminal Investigation Branch. As the new system of recruiting and training Sub-Inspectors grows older and is improved on and the officers appointed under it acquire age and experience, the district and railway investigating staff as a whole will be more successful than it is just at present in the investigation of crime.

The introduction of the district and railway reorganization schemes for an increase of establishments and the redistribution of stations and outposts must of course await the provision of funds, but when a start can be made, the B. B. & C. I. Railway where efficiency is greatly retarded by leaving the investigation of crime and the control of police stations in the hands of incompetent head constables, Kaira, Násik, East Khándesh, Dhárwár, part of Bijápur and West Khándesh should, in my opinion, first be taken in hand.

As I have already submitted to Government an annual report on the working of the Central Police Training School and am forwarding a review on each of the three railway police reports which have to go to Government, I have not thought it necessary to refer in this report in any detail to the police work on railways or the administration and progress of the training school.

In the Range and Railway Deputy Inspectors-General of Police of the Presidency Proper and in my Personal Assistants, I have been fortunate in a body of helpers who have materially lightened the task of administering the department during a very strenuous year, and to them my acknowledgments are due.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	1	2	...	3	...	3
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	10	119	...	129	1	39
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	...	9	...	9	1	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	2	...	4	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	8	...	11	1	7
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	43	160	...	203	4	17
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	100	533	10	623	13	351
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	18	...	22	...	5
		Total ...	163	851	10	1,004	20	425
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	120	431	1	550	10	112
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	12	57	...	69	4	26
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	37	126	...	163	1	40
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	24	121	1	144	29	59
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	40	...	44	3	15
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	24	126	...	150	2	36
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	9	173	1	181	2	67
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	151	1,071	8	1,214	8	673
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	19	67	...	86	2	47
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt ... ...,	120	742	7	855	16	449
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	39	164	13	190	14	86
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	9	...	11	1	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	60	397	3	454	18	182
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	108	...	119	...	59
		Total ...	632	3,682	34	4,230	110	1,857
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	59	206	6	259	15	48
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	109	687	27	769	111	242
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	68	376	6	438	24	180
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	43	282	6	319	12	166

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
15	67	2	5	74	6	4	80	
1	2	....	2	4	3	2	7	1 non-cognizable.
1	3	...	...	3	5	1	8	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
2	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1 withdrawn.
34	117	6	23	146	36	24	182	1 compounded, 2 died, etc.,
109	99	38	12	159	547	51	706	31 compounded and withdrawn ; 4 non-cognizable, 1 Dormant.
2	13	1	1	15	6	6	21	
164	302	47	43	402	606	90	1,008	34 compounded and withdrawn ; 5 non-cognizable. 2 died, etc., 1 Dormant.
136	141	52	92	286	6	2	292	7 died, etc. ; 5 withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
17	14	4	4	22	4	...	26	4 compounded ; 2 non-cognizable.
36	66	13	7	86	2	...	88	3 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable.
19	22	8	6	37	14	2	51	1 compounded ; 1 Transferred.
8	12	3	3	18	10	3	28	
18	42	3	49	94	12	7	106	1 non-cognizable.
14	88	3	6	98	19	13	117	1 died ; 2 withdrawn.
183	213	95	39	355	179	34	534	210 compounded and withdrawn ; 3 died, etc. ; 10 non-cognizable.
13	15	3	5	23	...	...	23	2 compounded ; 1 transferred.
119	156	86	28	277	183	39	460	217 compounded and withdrawn ; 13 non-cognizable ; 1 transferred.
33	36	5	13	67	58	2	125	2 transferred ; 1 extradited.
2	2	...	...	2	55	2	57	1 compounded.
55	163	24	11	201	204	68	405	12 compounded and withdrawn ; 5 non-cognizable ; 1 transferred.
20	28	8	4	40	4	2	44	14 compounded and withdrawn.
673	998	307	267	1,606	750	174	2,356	471 compounded and withdrawn ; 18 died, etc. ; 33 non-cognizable.
55	40	20	80	146	6	2	152	2 withdrawn ; 1 transferred.
109	131	32	142	332	48	6	380	2 withdrawn ; 2 transferred ; 9 non-cognizable, 1§ 157 (*b*).
79	21	11	123	161	102	14	263	2 compounded ; 2 non-cognizable.
31	67	9	33	115	90	17	205	3 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable ; 1 transferred.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6.)	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,286	7,455	262	8,479	312	1,146
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	4	3	...	7	...	...
		Total ...	1,569	9,009	307	10,271	474	1,782
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	27	250	14	263	13	159
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	8	103	1	110	4	50
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	...	2	...	1
		Total ...	35	355	15	375	17	210
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle ...	582	3,477	51	4,008	176	1,171
		Theft... ordinary ...	1,561	11,669	491	12,739	513	3,317
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	97	672	39	730	39	272
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	136	788	1	923	23	307
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	59	362	16	405	13	121
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	92	778	95	775	22	385
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	4	16	1	19	1	12
		Total ...	2,531	17,762	694	19,599	787	5,585
		Total of I. P. C. ...	4,930	31,609	1,060	35,479	1,408	9,359
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	22	1	23	...	8
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	10	215	3	222	1	72
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	150	2,680	2	2,828	9	275
		Total ...	162	2,917	6	3,073	10	355
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*5,092	34,526	1,066	38,552	1,418	10,214

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I for 1908 :—

Northern Division	+ 45	cases of the previous year were again taken up this year.
	+ 6	cases of the Baroda cantonment newly added to this year's return.
	+ 51	
Central Division	+ 55	cases of the previous year detected during the year.
Southern Division	+ 46	cases again brought on to the register from previous year's undetected cases.
	+ 1	case not accounted for in the previous year's return (Kanara)
	+ 47	
Sind	+118	cases, difference not explained.
Railways	— 6	cases of the previous year shown as pending were transferred to other districts.
	+ 2	Last year's undetected cases detected this year.
	+ 1	omitted from last year's return.
	—3	
Total ...	+263	

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,168	1,261	161	4,423	6,107	166	59	6,273	23 compounded and withdrawn ; 8 died, etc. ; 6 non-cognizable.
2	5	...	...	5	1	...	6	
1,444	1,525	233	4,601	6,866	413	98	7,279	32 compounded and withdrawn ; 12 died, etc. ; 18 non-cognizable, 1 § 157 (*b*).
28	32	25	5	76	421	59	497	53 compounded and withdrawn ; 1 transferred ; 3 non-cognizable.
7	32	11	6	50	18	5	68	22 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	6	...	7	1 compounded.
35	64	37	11	127	445	64	572	76 compounded and withdrawn ; 1 transferred ; 3 non-cognizable.
571	681	140	1,264	2,136	343	111	2,479	5 died, etc. ; 3 compounded ; 1 non-cognizable.
1,413	3,617	234	3,630	7,972	670	355	8,642	15 died, etc. ; 13 compounded and withdrawn ; 17 non-cognizable, 2 § 157 (*b*).
102	187	23	105	354	498	87	852	5 compounded and withdrawn ; 2 transferred, etc.
95	412	35	41	489	102	46	591	1 compounded ; 10 died, etc. ; 2 non-cognizable.
59	135	16	58	225	235	46	460	3 compounded ; 3 died, etc.
56	102	66	143	406	1,576	213	1,982	143 compounded ; 1 Lunatic, 1 § 157 (*b*).
1	2	1	2	6	11	...	17	
2,297	5,136	515	5,243	11,588	3,435	858	15,023	167 compounded and withdrawn ; 36 died, etc. ; 20 non-cognizable, 3 § 157 (*b*).
4,613	8,025	1,139	10,365	20,589	5,649	1,284	26,288	780 compounded and withdrawn ; 69 died, etc. ; 79 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant, 4 § 157 (*b*).
3	11	1	...	13	15	7	28	1 withdrawn.
36	97	9	6	115	108	73	223	6 compounded and withdrawn ; 1 died.
192	2,218	55	77	2,352	2,601	2,141	4,953	10 compounded ; 2 died, etc. ; 2 non-cognizable.
231	2,326	65	83	2,480	2,724	2,221	5,204	17 compounded and withdrawn ; 3 died, etc. 2 non-cognizable.
4,844	10,351	1,204	10,448	23,069	8,373	3,505	31,442	797 compounded and withdrawn ; 72 died, etc. 81 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant, 4 § 157 (*b*).

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	5	104	9	...	87	69	18
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	6	...	...	6	3	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	2	...	...	3	3	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	17	4	...	13	2	11
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	39	263	1	...	255	189	66
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	601	2,274	19	...	2,160	752	1,408
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	21	...	...	22	13	9
		Total ...	656	2,687	33	...	2,549	1,031	1,518
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences Against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	143	557	23	2	456	216	240
12	307	Attempts at murder...	17	53	...	...	51	16	35
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	74	234	3	...	195	101	94
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	8	86	2	2	69	32	37
15	377	Unnatural offence	5	23	2	...	25	14	11
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	14	68	1	...	69	46	23
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	128	5	...	120	89	31
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	300	1,804	46	3	1,579	493	1,086
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	11	33	5	1	30	17	13
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	262	1,234	14	1	1,199	339	860
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	33	178	4	...	136	62	74
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	8	24	...	...	17	8	9
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	138	600	11	3	613	313	300
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	17	110	13	...	93	39	54
		Total ...	1,029	5,137	129	12	4,652	1,785	2,867
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	150	602	10	21	486	211	275
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	74	495	15	...	453	229	224
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	36	136	13	...	123	33	90
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	25	180	13	...	176	106	70

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	3 compounded.
...	...	2	2	...	
...	11	7	5	2	2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	...	2	1	1	
...	1	6	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	...	1	1 withdrawn.
10	40	79	28	46	10 compounded and withdrawn, 1 convicted of non-cognizable offence, 5 escaped.
27	544	4,179	375	3,509	237 compounded and withdrawn, 145 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 2 died, 5 Dormant.
1	...	9	8	1	3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
38	598	4,285	421	3,562	251 compounded and withdrawn, 151 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 7 died, etc., 5 dormant.
18	204	9	2	6	10 withdrawn, 10 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 5 died, 1 approved.
2	18	6	...	6	6 compounded, 1 died.
7	91	4	...	4	3 compounded and withdrawn, 19 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	20	17	2	15	1 compounded, 1 convicted of non-cognizable offence.
...	5	17	4	13	1 convicted of non-cognizable offence.
1	11	13	8	5	1 died.
...	5	25	16	9	2 withdrawn, 2 died.
13	388	546	103	433	358 compounded and withdrawn, 83 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 5 died etc.
...	8	5	...	5	2 compounded.
16	223	493	76	397	350 compounded and withdrawn, 58 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 died.
6	61	73	2	61	8 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 2 extradited
10	10	222	3	187	2 compounded.
7	75	456	126	318	13 compounded and withdrawn, 32 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 4 died etc.
...	15	5	3	2	19 compounded and withdrawn, 6 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
80	1,134	1,891	345	1,461	766 compounded and withdrawn, 218 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 21 died etc., 1 approved.
19	219	28	2	26	8 compounded and withdrawn, 9 died, etc., 7 extradition refused, 3 approved.
17	85	143	8	101	7 compounded and withdrawn, 13 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 3 died etc.
...	35	323	25	280	8 compounded and withdrawn, 1 convictd of non-cognizable offence.
1	13	179	23	149	5 compounded and withdrawn, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.

STATEMENT

PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1909

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	353	3,187	75	7	3,069	2,032	1,037
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	8	22	...	...	16	15	1
		Total ...	646	4,622	126	28	4,323	2,626	1,697
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences Against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	36	263	3	...	277	54	223
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	5	88	2	...	84	33	51
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	2	...	...	2	...	*2
		Total ...	41	353	5	...	363	87	276
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences Against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft... of cattle	176	1,654	30	...	1,574	947	627
		Theft... ordinary	557	7,071	159	8	6,919	4,883	2,036
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	26	357	9	1	326	207	119
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	98	953	10	...	946	576	370
37	419, 420	Cheating	40	300	11	...	284	175	109
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	73	586	7	...	593	133	460
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	6	10	...	...	16	12	4
		Total ...	976	10,931	226	9	10,658	6,933	3,725
		Total of Indian Penal Code ...	3,348	23,730	519	49	22,545	12,462	10,083
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not Specified Above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	34	...	...	35	17	18
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	4	196	1	...	170	114	56
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	188	3,481	35	14	3,374	2,821	553
		Total ...	193	3,711	36	14	3,579	2,952	627
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,541	27,441	555	63	26,124	15,414	10,710

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1908:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1908	...	3563
In Sind, difference of 18 persons not explained	...	−18
On the Presidency Railways, 4 persons were transferred to other districts ...	...	−4
Total ...		3541

A—*concluded.*

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
46	348	479	120	316	28 compounded and withdrawn, 21 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 20 died etc.
...	14	...	...	...	
83	714	1,152	178	872	56 compounded and withdrawn, 38 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 32 died etc., 3 approved, 7 extradition refused.
6	18	10,22	96	904	100 compounded and withdrawn, 1 convicted of non-cognizable offence.
...	5	29	6	23	27 compounded and withdrawn, 2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
...	...	6	...	6	2 compounded.
6	23	1,057	102	933	129 compounded and withdrawn, 3 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
109	194	542	162	349	2 compounded, 27 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 5 died etc.
77	495	1,465	626	794	17 compounded and withdrawn, 34 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 13 died etc.
15	41	674	96	545	5 compounded and withdrawn, 4 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 2 transferred.
9	69	169	84	77	3 compounded, 15 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 11 died, etc.
10	34	334	53	261	5 compounded and withdrawn, 6 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 5 died etc.
4	53	3,680	373	3,239	247 compounded and withdrawn, 5 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 1 luna ic
...	...	31	20	11	
224	886	6,895	1,414	5,276	279 compounded and withdrawn, 91 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 37 died, etc.
431	3,355	15,280	2,460	12,104	1481 compounded and withdrawn, 501 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 97 died, etc., 4 approved, 5 dormant, 7 extradition refused.
...	...	57	10	45	1 withdrawn.
1	27	176	93	72	12 compounded and withdrawn, 2 convicted of non-cognizable offences.
8	239	4,353	3,214	1,074	12 compounded, and withdrawn, 4 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 3 died etc.
9	266	4,586	3,347	1,191	25 compounded and withdrawn, 6 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 3 died etc.
440	3,621	19,866	5,807	13,295	1506 compounded and withdrawn, 507 convicted of non-cognizable offences, 100 died etc., 4 approved, 5 dormant, 7 extradition refused.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1909 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or Acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	73	674	747	43	28	249	356	64	2	...	14 ; 7 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	15	72	87	3	4	38	32	10	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	66	455	521	24	20	225	181	71	...	...	7
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	14	50	64	14	5	23	13	9	...	...	1
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	12	99	111	...	5	32	71	3	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	3	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	17	348	365	1	12	96	241	15	...	...	
		Total ...	198	1,707	1,905	86	74	667	897	174	2	...	23 ; 7 dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	1	8	9	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	9	9	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1	17	18	6	...	6	3	2	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	7	65	72	20	2	28	15	7	1	...	1
		Total ...	7	65	72	20	2	28	15	7	1	...	1
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	1	8	9	1	...	6	2	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	72	3,058	3,130	527	1,180	1,133	196	94	...	43	7
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	23	23	1	14	5	3	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	551	21,445	21,996	3,002	10,443	6,868	1,167	515	9	182	42 ; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	624	24,534	25,158	3,531	11,637	8,012	1,368	609	9	225	49 ; 1 dormant
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	15	220	235	62	6	125	26	16	...	2	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	37	521	558	109	27	290	96	36	...	4	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	81	3,909	3,990	630	1,322	789	246	103	1	14	29
		Total ...	133	3,750	3,883	801	1,355	1,204	368	155	1	20	29

STATEMENT B.—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	3	7	10	3	2	4	1	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	18	18	4	4	6	4	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	155	1,452	1,607	385	423	573	56	164	4	40	3; 6 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	26	254	280	78	67	92	27	16	...	3	1
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	194	7,316	7,510	1,011	3,980	1,865	435	219	18	14	13
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances...	13	701	713	90	16	110	461	29	...	9	7 dormant.
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	22	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	21	636	657	27	12	129	408	79	...	4	2 dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	20	21	...	...	8	11	2	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	1	45	46	7	5	13	18	3	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	8	430	438	55	53	195	89	46	1	2	
		Total ...	421	10,901	11,322	1,660	4,562	2,995	1,532	558	23	72	17; 15 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,312	31,644	33,956	773	3,591	4,800	22,439	2,355	8	331	22; 8 dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,696	72,619	76,315	6,877	21,211	17,712	26,622	3,861	44	648	141; 31 dormant. 1 committed to Sessions.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* 3,693 Cases shown in Column 11 of the previous year's statement.
+3 Cases, difference in Sind not explained.
3,696

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B.—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1909 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom proces had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
1	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	2	...	.....	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	4	...	.....	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	102	983	42	16	1,111	32	418	548	53·4	85	27	...	...	1 Dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	18	112	7	.....	137	6	69	48	40·3	14	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	89	456	34	19	560	12	256	205	41·8	70	15	...	...	2 Committed to Sessions.
7	165 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	25	96	...	7	114	8	54	17	17·7	23	12	...	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	13	68	37	.....	118	...	39	75	71·4	3	1	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	9	...	1	9	...	8	1	11·11	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	83	1,237	315	23	1,612	95	597	824	53·1	64	32	...	...	
		Total ...	331	2,967	435	66	3,637	153	1,443	1,720	50·5	261	87	...	...	1 Dormant, 2 Committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	6	14	...	1	19	...	9	3	21·4	1	...	...	...	6 Committed to Sessions.
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	5	...	.....	5	...	4	1	20·	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	6	19	...	1	24	...	13	4	21·	1	...	...	...	6 Committed to Sessions.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	17	132	1	4	146	20	90	14	10·5	21	...	...	...	1 Dormant.
		Total ...	17	132	1	4	146	20	90	14	10·5	21	...	...	...	1 Dormant.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	8	213	...	.....	251	20	72	17	7·	11	131	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	208	6,377	10	63	6,532	680	2,519	342	5·3	142	2,849	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	22	...	.....	22	...	13	4	18·1	...	5	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,220	50,356	194	495	52,185	3,700	17,587	2,373	4·6	1,708	26,816	...	9	1 Dormant.
		Total ...	2,436	56,998	114	558	58,990	4,400	20,191	2,736	4·7	1,861	29,801	...	9	1 Dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	30	301	2	5	328	60	18	46	15 1	23	11	3	..	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	67	716	7	8	782	65	509	115	15·9	49	44	...		
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	266	7,253	8	63	7,464	1,328	2,238	520	7·1	273	3,104	...	..	1 Dormant.
		Total ...	363	8,270	1	76	8,574	1,453	2,937	681	8·2	345	3,159	3	...	1 Dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year; viz., under trial or against whom proceedings had lapsed.	Persons against whom process issued. On complaint.	Persons against whom process issued. On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons got arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried. Acquitted or discharged.	Persons tried. Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 13 convicted of cognizable offences.	Remarks. Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14a	14b	14c	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	6	29	...	.....	35	2	32	1	3·4	...	...	...	...	
22	49 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	27	...	.....	27	3	9	8	29·6	...	7	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	413	3,580	...	121	3,870†	479	1,709	93	2·6	456	1,122	...	2	11 Dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	57	503	...	8	553	128	220	30	5·9	31	143	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	616	14,316	13	72	14,273	1,993	4,596	714	4·9	169	7,902	...	3	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 289, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	12	864	10	1	885	170	156	523	59·8	19	17	...	...	
27	294 *a*	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	27	...	.....	27	...	...	27	100*	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	75	1,324	88	83	1,404	37	474	720	51*	107	2	...	...	4 Dormant.
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances...	19	45	3	17	50	...	24	23	48*	3	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	8	96	4	4	104	11	29	51	51*	3	10	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	15	451	...	5	461	21	214	130	29·3	40	56	...	...	
		Total ...	1,121	31,262	116	311	22,188†	1,944	7,462	2,320	10·8	1,188	9,259	...	5	15 Dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,696	34,969	2,563	595	39,632	813	5,695	25,242	67·2	2,382	5,491	...	...	9 Dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	6,970*	124,618	3,248	1,612	133,222†	8,789	37,829	32,717	25·5	6,080	47,797	3	14	28 Dormant, 8 committed to Sessions.

* 7,111 persons shown in columns 7 and 13 of the previous year's Statement.
— 2 persons erroneously shown last year in column 7 instead of in column 11 of the Statement for the Northern Division,
—139 persons, difference in Sind not explained.

Total ... 6,970

† Exclusive of 2 persons who were acquitted before appearance in Court on withdrawal of the complaint.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1909.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,809	2,087	43·4	7,00,128 0 0	1,36,068 0 0	19·4
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	452	...	.....	37,837 0	...
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts ...	9,998	5,507	55·1	5,18,172 0 0	2,06,945 0 0	39·9
2. Robbery. *a.* Dacoity ...	134	66	49·2	72,063 0 0	11,984 0 0	16·6
2. Robbery. *b.* Other robbery...	328	167	50·9	33,419 0 0	10,142 0 0	30·3
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	296	172	58·1	40,471 0 0	11,918 0 0	29·4
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	51	19	37·2	11,439 0 0	1,662 0 0	14·5
City Police Act	...	5	...	...	104 0 0	...
Total ...	15,616	8,475	54·2	13,75,692 0 0	4,16,660 0 0	30·2
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	15	6	40·	1,617 0 0	704 0 0	43·5
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	105	48	45·7	7,361 0 0	3,343 0 0	45·4
Total ...	120	54	45·	8,978 0 0	4,047 0 0	45·1

Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
90,326-8-4	45,970-12-0	50·8.

Rs. 26,130 worth of property was recovered during the year of the property stolen in previous years.

Rs. 38,746 worth of property stolen outside the districts in the Presidency was recovered during the year.

F C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	31	3	242	...	3	1,019	...	23	1,329
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	12	...	91	...	1	388	...	7	504
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	131	...	1	567	...	10	734
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	4	19	...	144	...	5	664	...	27	865
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	19	...	158	...	2	667	...	16	867
	6. Thána	...	1	1	1	6	25	1	150	...	...	720	...	...	905
	Total ...	...	6	2	6	24	126	4	916	...	12	4,025	...	83	5,204
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	28	1	160	...	1	681	...	12	891
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	5	35	...	190	...	5	763	...	38	1,039
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	4	27	...	165	...	4	684	...	29	915
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	35	...	167	...	1	706	...	9	926
	11. Poona	...	1	1	1	7	31	12	231	...	6	1,194	...	27	1,511
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	4	30	...	198	...	1	789	...	10	1,035
	13. Sholápur	...	1	1	1	5	21	...	107	...	1	525	...	7	669
	Total ...	...	7	6	7	35	207	13	1,218	...	19	5,342	...	132	6,986
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4	25	1	141	...	2	616	...	11	803
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	18	...	142	...	1	522	...	6	695
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	5	30	...	191	...	1	711	...	10	951
	17. Kanara	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	137	...	...	496	...	...	659
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	18	...	90	...	...	383	...	...	496
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	135	...	...	538	...	...	701
	Total ...	...	6	2	6	24	133	1	836	...	4	3,266	...	27	4,305
Sind.	20. Karáchi	...	1	1	2	8	35	8	134	14	57	1,018	...	124	1,402
	21. Hyderabad	...	1	2	1	7	42	...	138	...	77	841	...	162	1,271
	22. Sukkur	...	1	1	1	6	23	...	101	...	23	579	...	93	828
	23. Lárkána	...	1	...	1	5	26	...	108	...	41	503	...	104	789
	24. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	23	...	55	...	67	191	...	288	630
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	53	...	10	202	...	115	399
	Total ...	...	6	4	7	33	163	8	589	14	275	3,334	...	886	5,319
Railways.	26. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	91	...	...	629	...	...	728
	27. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	3	10	1	94	...	...	529	...	...	639
	28. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...*	...*	...	2	6	...	56	...	...	309	...	...	373
	29. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	2	53	...	...	253	...	...	326
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	11	34	3	294	...	...	1,720	...	...	2,066
Administrative Offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation	1	2	...	...	9	15	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	67
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35. Police Training School ...	...	1	10	4	5	4	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	43
	Total ...	5	4	10	4	14	21	...	26	...	...	33	...	...	117
	Grand Total ...	5	32	25	30	141†	684‡	29	3,879	14	310	17,720	...	1,128	23,997
	Additional Police.														
	Northern Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	10
	Central Division	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	...	85	...	...	112
	Southern Division	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	147	...	...	162
	Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	49	...	...	57
	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	§191	...	...	191
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	50	...	...	480	...	...	§532

* The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. and S. M. Railway also.
† This number is exclusive of the two appointments of Inspectors kept vacant at the Central Police Training School.
‡ This number is exclusive of four appointments of Sub-Inspectors kept vacant—3 in Ratnagiri and 1 in Kanara.
§ 135 of these are Ramoshis and 6, Chowkidars.

D.

Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1909.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To Population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	3,949	795,967	276,781	21	29	2·97	598 92	1,609	1·21
...	...	...	1,467	291,763	64,302	7	16	2·91	578·89	462	·87
...	...	...	1,595	716,332	128,072	12	31	2·17	976·	830	1·13
..	...	...	2,545	*320,465	40,822	11	38	2·94	370·48	577	·67
...	...	...	1,662	637,017	153,296	11	36	1·91	734·73	545	·62
...	...	...	3,573	811,433	90,421	14	41	3·95	896·61	2,106	2·33
...	...	...	14,791	3,572,977	753,694	76	191	2·84	686·58	6,129	1·18
...	...	...	6,645	837,695	91,280	16	29	7·45	940·17	796	·89
...	...	...	4,551	957,728	212,565	22	43	4·39	924·64	1,716	1·65
...	...	...	5,903	469,654	61,683	15	44	6·03	513·28	852	·93
...	...	...	5,940	816,504	71,304	21	59	6·41	881·	2,224	2·40
...	...	...	5,349	995,330	111,345	18	45	3·54	658·	2,021	1·3
...	...	...	4,988	1,146,559	161,232	17	39	4·82	1,108·85	1,036	1·22
...	...	...	4,541	720,977	571,007	12	16	6·79	1,077·69	991	1·48
...	...	...	37,917	5,944,447	1,280,416	121	275	5·42	850·78	9,636	1·37
...	...	...	4,649	993,976	172,777	14	53	5·79	1,238·	1,056	1·31
...	...	...	5,669	735,435	109,564	10	51	8·15	1,058·	698	1·00
...	...	...	4,602	1,113,298	225,601	17	46	4·84	1,170·	1,702	1·79
...	...	...	3 945	454,940	36,377	14	38	5·98	690·	596	1·11
...	...	...	2,131	605,566	61,840	12	25	4·30	1,221·	718	1·45
...	...	...	3,998	1,167,927	76,914	15	33	5·80	1,666·	667	·95
...	...	...	24,994	5,071,142	683,073	82	246	5·81	1,178·	5,437	1·27
...	...	...	11,971	446,513	140,052	19	51	8·54	318·48	2,599	1·85
...	...	...	8,026	966,721	90,533	25	66	6·31	760·60	3,071	2·42
...	...	...	6,730	523,345	96,898	13	53	8·13	632·06	1,094	1·32
...	...	...	5,090	656,083	14,543	14	69	6·45	831·54	1,965	2·49
...	...	...	14,180	389,714	...	24	62	22·51	618·59	1,020	1·62
...	...	...	2,644	232,045	10,787	7	40	6·63	581·57	690	1·73
...	...	...	48,641	3,214,421	352,813	102	341	9·14	604·32	10,439	1·96
...	...	...	Miles. 1,143½	...	...	16	37 (40 Sub-Posts).	1·57	...	1,040	1·43
...	...	...	914	...	...	8	34 (56 Sub-Posts).	1·43	...	1,255	1·96
...	...	...	727¾	...	...	6	22 (31 Sub-Posts).	1·94	...	289	0·77
...	...	...	882	...	...	6	10	...	...	893	2·74
...	...	...	3,667¼	...	...	36	103 (127 Sub-Posts).	1·77	...	3,477	1·68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Sq. Miles.					Districts.			
57,86,001	2,68,251	60,54,252†	126,343 Miles. 3,667¼	17,802,987	3,069,996	417	1,156 (127 Sub-Posts).	5·76 Railways 1·77	741-85	35,118	1·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The increase in population is due to the inclusion of the Baroda Cantonment Police Station within the District.
† This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,50,627 on account of the cost of the Clerical Establishment.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police,

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad...	39	1,287	39	1,287	64	428	4	...	5	1	234	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	2. Broach	15	487	15	479	24	180	...	...	1	1	69	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Kaira	23	709	23	698	35	237	...	...	6	...	91	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Panch Mahals	23	840	23	819	31	473	...	...	11	...	43	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3
	5. Surat	22	843	22	843	47	290	...	...	2	...	66	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	6. Thána	32	870	32	809	37	382	2	1	3	13	75	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	154	5,036	154	4,935	288	1,990	6	1	28	15	578	1	10	...	...	...	1	...	10
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	34	854	34	848	47	371	2	...	3	...	44	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
	8. East Khándesh	40	996	40	991	76	372	...	...	8	...	96	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	3
	9. West Khándesh	31	882	31	865	65	393	...	1	10	...	82	...	6	1	4	...	...	...	4
	10. Násik	40	683	39	879	43	322	...	...	3	...	107	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	11. Poona	50	1,458	49	1,352	80	469	18	...	10	...	266	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	12. Sátára	34	998	34	985	39	353	...	...	7	...	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	13. Sholápur	26	640	26	620	29	213	...	...	5	...	58	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	255	6,711	253	6,540	379	2,493	20	1	46	...	686	...	26	1	4	...	...	...	19
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	30	770	29	758	46	325	1	..	6	5	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
	15. Bijápur	22	671	22	663	32	285	...	...	7	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	16. Dhárwár	35	913	34	866	41	309	1	...	21	9	189	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4
	17. Kanara	24	633	24	629	28	324	...	...	1	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	18. Kolába	21	473	21	472	21	253	...	1	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Ratnágiri	26	673	26	673	26	298	...	...	2	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	158	4,133	156	4,061	194	1,794	2	1	38	17	361	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	13
Sind.	20. Karáchi	51	1,347	46	1,284	40	536	11	3	14	18	170	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	4
	21. Hyderabad	49	1,218	49	1,190	40	631	1	...	9	3	62	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22. Sukkur	29	796	29	765	40	347	2	...	9	2	91	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	5
	23. Lárkána	31	756	30	661	40	341	...	...	4	...	29	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	5
	24. Thar and Párkar	27	601	27	579	356	179	...	...	8	1	41	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	17	380	17	380	20	210	...	...	3	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	204	5,098	198	4,859	536	2,244	14	3	47	24	465	...	49	...	...	...	3	1	16
Railways.	26. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	7	720	7	715	...	66	1	...	21	...	171	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	27. G. I. P. Railway	14	623	14	613	...	71	4	...	20	3	284	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
	28. M. & S. M. Railway ...	8	365	8	365	...	24	2	...	9	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	29. Sind Railways	19	306	17	278	5	...	...	...	11	2	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	48	2,014	46	1,971	5	161	7	...	61	5	532	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	18
Administrative offices.	30. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police Railways and Criminal Investigation	24	40	24	40	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32. Principal, Police Training School	9	19	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	35	59	35	59	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	854	23,051	842	22,425	1,402	8,682	73	6	229	61	2,625	1	94	1	4	...	5	1	76

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1909.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	501	39	787	214	208	357	255	8	17	55	6	33	19	12	48·86	·13	·90
...	133	15	266	78	61	134	85	29	9	13	1	13	4	9	41·09	·11	1·82
...	117	23	453	47	107	195	116	101	7	20	6	...	...	8	21·77	·05	1·11
...	332	23	318	78	123	239	104	126	6	61	11	8	...	7	41·94	·11	·83
...	203	22	407	131	105	220	165	62	19	44	2	13	...	7	75·60	·20	·80
..	457	32	406	123	70	205	141	120	16	31	4	14	2	17	124·02	·34	2·02
...	1,743	154	2,637	671	674	1,350	866	446	74	224	30	81	25	60	60·09	·16	1·18
...	182	34	577	81	93	237	178	110	6	17	3	...	...	8	21·88	·06	·90
...	111	40	544	93	49	217	312	125	20	17	...	2	8	6	59·74	1 67	·58
...	162	31	415	87	156	212	156	85	16	17	11	10	...	12	39·29	·01	1·20
3	359	39	600	153	124	235	142	67	9	16	4	7	2	6	37·03	·10	·6
...	859	49	524	225	152	376	304	111	14	79	10	13	2	15	37.75	.10	1·07
23	583	34	636	89	99	271	247	80	16	15	6	13	1	11	92·96	·24	1·07
...	158	26	411	95	46	185	83	100	14	19	7	2	2	4	20·90	1·12	·62
26	1,919	253	3,707	823	719	1,713	1,422	678	95	180	41	47	15	62	44·22	·47	·86
1	182	29	484	130	89	203	100	94	7	31	6	9	...	19	27·03	·79	2·50
...	126	22	334	42	111	170	109	88	9	6	7	1	...	5	24·23	·06	·72
1	420	34	558	143	109	308	56	58	13	28	28	14	7	13	65·88	·18	1·44
...	125	24	385	42	51	187	107	105	16	10	1	8	...	9	49·62	·12	1·37
...	202	21	292	27	18	123	127	88	6	3	2	1	...	5	100·42	·28	1·00
1	175	26	592	29	44	146	115	214	22	4	2	3	...	5	88·12	1·68	·7
3	1,230	156	2,645	413	422	1,137	614	647	73	82	46	36	7	56	50·82	·52	1·18
...	68	45	338	308	223	369	257	127	10	132	17	10	2	6	34·06	·09	·45
1	115	38	368	157	253	240	125	38	13	91	9	28	15	29	21·95	·08	2·34
1	90	29	185	137	152	162	68	30	16	63	9	35	...	14	44·84	·13	1·76
...	23	29	232	96	142	181	63	33	12	60	4	12	17	9	15·05	·08	1·30
...	27	21	175	75	76	172	80	56	16	34	8	4	...	10	63·70	1·8	1·65
...	166	14	106	66	57	88	54	52	4	30	3	6	...	8	88·66	·25	2 02
2	489	176	1,404	839	903	1,212	647	336	71	410	50	95	34	76	...	...	...
4	185	7	586	115	153	212	129	50	8	53	21	28	...	10	39·34	·11	1·39
...	483	12	511	104	84	199	123	103	4	32	17	7	3	4	61·40	·16	·63
1	199	8	299	57	44	114	66	84	2	15	9	...	...	11	58·71	·16	2·94
1	86	17	87	77	39	76	36	11	6	49	11	1	...	6	29·49	·08	·02
6	953	44	1,483	353	320	601	354	248	20	149	58	36	3	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
...	21	24	33	1	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	3	5	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	21	30	36	6	6	17	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
37	6,355	813	11,912	3,105	3,044	6,030	3,904	2,355	334	1,048	225	295	85	285	...	...	...

F. C. GRIFFITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Report on the state of crime and working of the police in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1909.

No. 4094.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1911.

Memorandum from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 9759-D., dated the 1st July 1910—Forwarding, with his remarks, a copy of a letter No. 2113, dated the 21st June 1910, from the Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik, containing a report on the working of the school for the year 1909-10.

Letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. 12823-A., dated the 22nd August 1910—Forwarding—

(1) Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1909.

(2) Reports of the Superintendents of Police of the several Railways in the Presidency proper with his Review thereon.

RESOLUTION.—The increase in the figures of all crime and of cognisable crime in particular which began in 1908 continued in 1909. The police had to deal with 34,526 cognisable cases during the year, the increase of about 900 being distributed over all the divisions except Central Division where there was a fall of nearly 800. In Sind there was an increase of 863. Of the more serious forms of crime, murders and cases of lurking house trespass were more numerous than in any of the past five years. Ordinary thefts were fewer than last year, but still above the average, and the only satisfactory decline is in the number of dacoities. The decrease in cattle thefts, which formed a subject for congratulation in 1907 and 1908, has ceased. In 1909 such offences were more numerous than in either of those years, though still far below the numbers in 1905 and 1906. The explanations suggested for the general increase vary: there is, however, considerable reason to believe that the recent orders about the registration of crime are bearing effect. The police refused investigation in twice as many complaints as in 1908 and four times as many in 1907, and it is probable that the knowledge of their power to act freely under section 157 (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure encouraged them to register many complaints which formerly would have been burked. It is possible also that the introduction of the new class of Sub-Inspectors tends towards greater strictness in the registration of cases.

2. Except in part of the Southern Division there was no famine or scarcity during the year, and the conclusion of the *Sinhast* fair removed another abnormal cause of crime. Mr. Starte's special work among the criminal tribes of the Bijápur District is meeting with remarkable success, but the Presidency is still victimised by gangs of criminals from elsewhere in India. The occupation of these gangs is, however, becoming more precarious yearly. There was a regrettable decrease everywhere, except in the Southern Division, in the number of persons against whom action was taken under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Governor in Council considers that the statistics for 1909 confirm the inference drawn in the review on the report for 1908, that there is a direct connection between the restricted use of Chapter VIII and an increase in crime. District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police should, therefore, devote special attention to these preventive measures.

3. The Governor in Council is glad to observe that the advice which has repeatedly been given to the Magistrates and to the police not to overlook the provisions of section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is beginning to have effect. These provisions were used in 156 cases in 1909, a total which, though nearly 50 per cent. above the 1908 figures, is still trifling in comparison with the number of cases in which the section would have been applicable. The connected but more serious problem of the treatment of maliciously false cases seems as far from solution as ever. In 1909, 1,418 cases were classed under this head, but sanction to prosecute was given only in 438 of these and only 113 convictions were obtained. It is difficult, as the District Magistrate, Poona, remarks, to see how more thorough co-operation between the Magistrates and the Police can be established, but it is certainly easier for the Magistrates to move than for the Police,

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There are two other matters to which the Magistracy would do well to pay attention—the classification of cases as true or false, the principles of which are still misunderstood by some Magistrates, and the treatment of habitual criminals, whom it is useless to send repeatedly to prison for short periods.

4. The ratio of true crime remaining undetected rose again in 1909 and has now reached 45 per cent. over the whole Presidency. The state of affairs is worse in Sind than in the Presidency proper, and the reason is no doubt that police re-organisation has proceeded more slowly there than elsewhere. When the detective power of the force is so low, it is the more incumbent upon the superior officers, the Superintendents, their Assistants and Deputies to take part in or supervise the investigation into serious cases, whenever possible. The Governor in Council regrets to see that there is still much room for improvement in this matter, and particularly that some Superintendents are failing to insist upon their Assistants and Deputies devoting a proper share of their attention to this most important branch of their duties.

5. The large increase in the number of punishments is no doubt, as the Inspector-General of Police says, due to the large number of young constables in the service. Resignations were more numerous than in 1908, but proportionately fewer than in the preceding years. The theory that the incremental system with the first increment after three years encourages men to stay in the force has still its supporters, but on the whole the Governor in Council is satisfied with the results, so far as indicated in this report, of the reversion to the old system of grades for the constables. The increase in the minimum pay of constables from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 may be expected to induce a better class of recruits to come forward, and the raising of the maximum pay of head constables from Rs. 20 to the old figure of Rs. 35 ought to prove a great inducement to remain in the service. The number of constables was increased by 923 in the Presidency proper and 231 in Sind, and several new police stations were created. The new General Provident Fund, though only in existence for the last half of the year, attracted a considerable number of members.

6. The Police Training School has been moved from Bhámburda to Násik. Its work during the year was satisfactory, but it has been found that the Sub-Inspector's course is too short. The Inspector-General of Police proposed to lengthen it to 18 months and Government have accepted this proposal since the close of the year. Arrangements have also been made to improve and extend the training in riding.

(Signed) K. W. BARLEE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All District Magistrates,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range,
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Deputy Commissioners, Thar and Párkar, and Upper Sind Frontier,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Public Works Department.